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Buenos Aires Rally Over South Georgia Shows Shift in Mood

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — They gathered again on Monday in the Plaza de Mayo, not to cheer a victory but to let off patriotic emotions after a defeat.

On April 10, perhaps 100,000 people crammed into the vast sloping square and roared for Lt. Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri, the head of the ruling junta and conqueror of the Falkland Islands. The mood was lighthearted, and many women and children were in the crowd.

Late Monday afternoon, under gray skies, the flag-waving crowd was smaller, maybe 10,000, and Gen. Galtieri did not come out of his pink mansion at the base of the square.

The rally had been called by the General Confederation of Labor to condemn "the aggression of British imperialism against the national territory in South Georgia." It drew mostly men, many of whom were young and from the lower classes of this metropolis of 11 million.

Soccer Chant

"Glory and honor to our valiant navy marines who are defending our Georgia," read a slogan painted on a sheet and agitated by youths for foreign television crews. "Argentina! Argentina! Argentina!" shouted the throng, picking up a chant that was popularized when Buenos Aires was host to the World Cup soccer championships in 1978.

They sang a song that opens in Spanish with the words "No pasa nada" — "Nothing's going on" — which are normally used to demoralize opposing soccer teams but now meant to convey the idea that defeat on South Georgia did not mean the loss of the war in the South Atlantic. "Sanitary workers with the fatherland," proclaimed another banner held aloft over a knot of thickset men marching into the square.

British Forces Are Expected To Invade Falklands Soon

(Continued from Page 1)

Meanwhile, with London awash in rumors of an imminent landing operation, "she will inflict a grievous blow on our country's cause."

Mrs. Thatcher, who had earlier attended a 75-minute meeting of her crisis Cabinet, responded icily that a decision by Britain to force "any further military action" whether or not put many of our soldiers and sailors in jeopardy." She said that Mr. Pérez de Cuello should direct his remarks to the Argentine junta and tell them to pull their troops out of the Falklands.

In the Plaza Brianiana stands a red-brick clock tower known as the Tower of the English, and some Argentines have jokingly suggested that it should be renamed the Tower of the Pirates. The term pirates is regularly applied to the British, who seized the Falkland Islands in 1833. But anti-British sentiment so far has not been much stronger than that.

British Appear to Rule Out Head-On Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

landings will be fairly close to the capital.

In both cases the terrain is rough and likely to be shrouded by mist and fog for hours on end. This is believed to be a disadvantage to defenders seeking an enemy that has had time to establish defensive positions.

A specialist on amphibious warfare said he believed that the British also would send a task force to Darwin harbor at the head of Choiseul Sound 44 miles southwest of Stanley.

The tactical concept would be to establish a strong point there that would divert Argentine attention from the main landings nearer the capital. Not do analysts rule out subsidiary landings of the hit-and-run type designed to keep the Argentine defenders off balance.

The most serious disadvantage facing the attackers is their lack of adequate air support. The 10 Harrier jump jets with the advanced elements of the fleet may soon be supplemented by another 10, an authoritative source said.

They would be outnumbered if the Argentine air command decided to commit the bulk of their Mi-

rage and Dagger fighters to the battle. British sources pointed out, however, that these would operate at the extreme edge of their combat radius and that aerial refueling in the weather conditions expected would be a hazardous operation.

The fighters loiter time over the battlefield would thus be very short.

Heavy Seas

When more Harriers arrive in the battle zone they will have to be "jumped" from the converted merchantmen taking them to the Falklands to the fleet's two aircraft carriers and their weapons and other equipment ferried in the parent carrier by sea. The latter is likely to be a lengthy and difficult process in heavy seas.

Although the Royal Navy, because of the submarine danger, appears to be backing away from the surface blockade concept, there are strong indications that the hunter-killer submarines in the area will be employed against Argentine warships venturing toward the islands.

The role of holding the islands, when and if they are reconquered, apparently is to be assigned to three battalions undergoing urgent training in the mountains of Wales.

The number of boats of this class in the region has not been divulged by the Admiralty. A quali-



A crowd rallied near the government house in Buenos Aires to support Argentine soldiers after the clash on South Georgia.

As Soldiers Watch, Indonesians Begin Final Election Week

By Pamela G. Hollie

New York Times Service

JAKARTA — A 45-day election campaign is ending under the watchful eyes of Indonesian troops, who have largely kept political rallies and parades under control.

More than 40 people are reported to have died and hundreds reportedly injured in incidents linked to the political campaign, most of them in traffic accidents, including falls from motorbikes or campaign vehicles. Over the weekend, five persons were reported killed in a clash between opposing demonstrators.

On Wednesday, a nonpolitical week is due to begin, and on May 4 perhaps as many as 65 million voters will register their preference among lists of candidates for the House of Representatives. Because of the high rate of illiteracy, the lists will be labeled with the numbers 1, 2 and 3.

No. 2, the military-backed government party, Golkar, is expected to win easily over the opposition groups — No. 1, the United Development Party, and No. 3, the Indonesian Democratic Party. Golkar has been predicting that it will capture more than 70 percent of the vote, but it is generally expected to poll a bit less than it did in 1977, when it won 62.1 percent.

At stake are 360 of the 460 seats in the House; the hundred other members are appointed. The House, as part of the 960-member People's Consultative Assembly, is due to elect a president next year; in that election, President Suharto is expected to be chosen unanimously for a fourth five-year term.

Despite such agreement on the presidency, there has been considerable animosity between the opposition groups and Golkar.

In the South Atlantic, the commander of the British task force, Rear Adm. John F. Woodward, said the recapture of South Georgia was only "the appetizer." He said his force constituted "the heavy punch coming up."

"My fleet is properly formed and ready to strike," he told correspondents aboard his flagship, the aircraft carrier Hermes. "This is the run-up to the big match, which, in my view, should be a walkover." A walkover is a sporting victory against no opposition.

South Georgia, the admiral asserted, would provide a useful base for his ship — "not as good as a Royal Navy dockyard, but quite valuable as a secure anchorage."

Marines and Paratroops

The Times report, which cited no sources, said that Adm. Woodward had been given the go-ahead to put ashore the force of marines and paratroopers embarked in the ships of the task force at a site or sites of his choice. But the report said that the inner Cabinet, in a decision taken last week, had told him not to attack Port Stanley, the island's main settlement.

It was presumed that the men of the Special Boat Service, if they are ashore, are reporting on Argentine deployments and exploring possible landing sites.

Mrs. Thatcher emphasized in a television broadcast on Monday night that the timing of any further military action would be determined by the weather and other "practical considerations." "Like D-Day," one of her questions offered. "Exactly," replied the prime minister.

Two more converted merchant ships also were en route. They are Norland Ferry, carrying 900 airborne troops and fitted with a pad for helicopter operations, and Eutropic Ferry, carrying helicopters and field guns.

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Reagan Is Said to Ask Congress Democrats For Pledge on Tax Cut

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is seeking guarantees from Democratic congressional leaders that there will be no separate vote this year in Congress on whether to repeal the third year of the three-year tax cut enacted in 1981, sources close to the budget negotiations report.

The refusal of Democrats to go along with this request, as well as increased signs of partisan wrangling among the negotiators on a range of topics, created new pessimism on the future of the talks, the sources said Monday. They said the participants remained far apart.

Republican and Democratic legislators and aides both said they felt the talks could even end on the verge of collapse. A White House official said wistfully that "it's going to be very, very tough" to make the talks succeed. This official said the Democratic refusal to block a separate vote on the third year of the tax cut was "the biggest sticking point" of the negotiations.

Malaysia Invites 3 Khmer Leaders

United Press International

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Malaysia is prepared to host at a meeting of three Khmer resistance factions aimed at forming a coalition to fight the 200,000-man Vietnamese occupation force in Cambodia.

I am confident that the tripartite meeting will take place and we will see the formation of a "coalition government," said Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafee, in offering Kuala Lumpur as the venue for the meeting. He spoke at a joint news conference with former Premier Son Sam of Cambodia, who heads the Khmer People's National Liberation Front.

Mr. Son Sam refused to meet with Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan and former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk earlier this year in Peking, he told reporters here Monday that "the invitation came too late." But he indicated he would be willing to attend a summit in Kuala Lumpur.

Plan to Restrict Fleets Dropped at Sea Parley

By Bernard D. Nossiter
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — A crisis that threatened to wreck the Law of the Sea Conference was averted when Romania, and 29 Third World nations abandoned a proposal that would have restricted the world's fleets.

For more than five hours on Monday night, the United States and the Soviet Union with parallel interests — insuring maximum freedom of the seas — bargained with Romania behind closed doors.

In the end, Bucharest's delegate, Mazilu Dumitru, gave up his amendment that would have required warships sailing within 12 miles (19 kilometers) of any nation's coast to give advance notice of their passage and win the approval of the coastal state.

Right of Innocent Passage

In contrast, the draft treaty permits naval vessels to sail through these waters, described as territorial because they belong to coastal nations, provided their passage is innocent.

The right of innocent passage — anything that does not threaten the peace of a coastal nation — is regarded both by Washington and Moscow as one of the prime virtues of the draft treaty.

Budapest Official at Elysee

PARIS — President François Mitterrand had talks Tuesday with Deputy Premier Gyorgy Aczel of Hungary, the first Eastern European political leader he has received since his election 11 months ago.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1982



U.S. Agents Round Up Illegal Aliens in Higher-Paid Jobs

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — U.S. immigration agents have apprehended hundreds of illegal aliens at job sites across the United States in what the government said was an effort to recapture higher-paying jobs for unemployed American citizens.

For the Democrats, there is a fear of going along with Social Security cuts, and losing a potent political issue, unless the administration made further concessions in other areas. The Democrats want fewer spending cuts and more reductions in defense spending, for example.

Reagan's Appeal

Mr. Reagan appealed Monday to Democrats and Republicans alike to "put aside partisan advantage" in the budget negotiations, and he said he was willing "to look at additional revenue sources" as part of a bipartisan deal to bring down the deficits.

Until Monday, it appeared to be simply a matter of whether the two sides could agree on the size of tax increases or perhaps even a range. They appeared ready to leave for later the decision on which taxes to include in a range, and this was regarded last week as a breakthrough in the negotiations.

But since Monday's report that the administration wanted a guarantee that the third year of the tax cut would not be touched, the talks were reportedly back at an impasse.

Reagan May Testify During Trial Of Hinckley, Prosecutor Indicates

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Reagan may testify in the trial of John W. Hinckley Jr., who is accused of trying to assassinate him nearly 13 months ago, a government prosecutor said Tuesday.

The chief prosecutor, Roger M. Adelman, addressing 90 prospective jurors at the start of Mr. Hinckley's trial, said of Mr. Reagan:

"There will be testimony about him or you will hear testimony from him. I think I will leave it at that."

A White House official, who asked not to be identified, said no decision had been made how Mr. Reagan would testify. The president could decide to testify on videotape rather than appear in court in U.S. District Court.

Mr. Adelman said two other victims of Mr. Hinckley's shooting outside a Washington hotel, a retired Washington policeman, Thomas K. Delahanty, and a Secret Service agent, Timothy J. McCarthy, might be called as witnesses.

The prosecutor did not mention the White House press secretary, James S. Brady, who was the most seriously wounded of the four men. Mr. Hinckley is accused of shooting Mr. Brady, who was shot in the head, underwent months of hospitalization and several operations and is still partly paralyzed.

Mr. Hinckley, 26, the son of a wealthy Colorado oil executive, was brought to the courtroom Tuesday from a basement cell under strict security precautions. Everyone who passed through the two pedestrian entrances to the building, including courthouse employees, walked through metal detectors.

Those entering the courtroom used for jury selection passed through a second metal detector and had their belongings scanned by a portable X-ray machine. Law enforcement officers, some accompanied by bomb-sniffing dogs, patrolled the hallways and the sidewalks outside the courthouse.

The 13-count indictment charges Mr. Hinckley with attempting to kill the president; assault on a federal officer; use of a firearm during commission of a federal offense; assault with intent to kill while armed; assault with a dangerous weapon; assault on a police officer and carrying a pistol without a license.

Mr. Hinckley has admitted com-

mitting the crimes, but his chief defense is that he was insane, and thus not legally responsible for his actions, when he shot Mr. Reagan on March 30, 1981.

Judge Barrington Parker has yet to rule on a number of pretrial issues involving Mr. Hinckley's defense, including a government request that he decide whether jurors should eventually be told that Mr. Hinckley could go free if he is found innocent by reason of insanity.

Judge Parker must decide whether the appellate court ruling applies to the Hinckley case, in which the defendant is charged with both federal and local crimes.

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UN Forced to Take Over Refugees In Latin America Amid Quarrels

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has been forced to assume direct control of the Central American refugee program in Honduras because of bitter squabbling over politics and religion among local agencies.

Some agencies have accused one another of collaborating either with Salvadoran rebel groups or with the Central Intelligence Agency, and others have complained that fundamentalist sects are more interested in converting Roman Catholic refugees to Protestantism than in improving their welfare.

The Honduran government has also become involved, vetoing a UN refugee office plan to appoint a liberal evangelical committee as the main executive agency.

As a result, the UN refugee office has made an unusual decision and is running its own program for the 25,000 or so refugees who have fled to Honduras from political violence and unrest in neighboring El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala. A six-man emergency team arrived from Geneva early in April. Seventeen refugee experts are to be stationed here.

"We always like to think that refugees are an apolitical problem," one European official of the refugee office said, "but there's nothing more political than refugees. They always get caught up in propaganda wars."

At present, for example, leftists point to the 15,000 refugees from El Salvador's civil war as evidence of the brutality of the Salvadoran armed forces, and conservatives, including the Reagan administration, argue that the flight of some 10,000 Miskito Indians from Nicaragua is proof of the brutality of its revolutionary government.

Politically stable itself, Honduras has found itself surrounded by nations caught up in revolutionary turmoil and has become a reluctant host to their refugees. Most recently, some 600 Guatemalans who felt threatened by extremist

violence at home have sought refuge in Honduras.

Beginning in early 1980, Salvadoran refugees began pouring into western Honduras. The Honduran government's decision to keep the refugees as close to the border as possible in the hope that they would return home created new problems, not only because the refugee camps were accused of providing food and safe havens for guerrillas but also because Salvadoran patrols frequently entered Honduras, kidnapping and killing suspected rebel collaborators among the refugees.

Yet only in late 1981, after new incidents revealed the extent of the Honduran Army's collaboration with Salvadoran soldiers did Honduras succumb to pressure from the United States and the UN refugee office and allow the relocation of the Salvadoran refugees to camps some 50 miles inside Honduras.

Meanwhile, under an avalanche of criticism, including charges of CIA links, World Vision withdrew from refugee activities and the refugee office decided that Ceden should no longer act as the coordinating agency. And when the Honduran government vetoed the appointment of the new Emergency Committee, the United Nations was forced to take over the refugee program.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4 Wednesday, April 26, 1982

South Atlantic Choices Diplomacy Now The Hard Truth

Responding to force, Britain has used force to recapture South Georgia, an uninhabited "dependency" of the Falklands and a place that gives the British a reasonably close-in dry lodging and, not so incidentally, a good claim to the resources of Antarctica, whatever they turn out to be. The recapture was one of the few prospective South Atlantic military operations that promised easy success to Britain's distant fleet. Presumably, Prime Minister Thatcher will rest on this.

Argentina, making a virtue of necessity, is now seeking to turn the South Georgia action to its advantage at the Organization of American States. It is invoking the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (the Rio Treaty) against Britain.

However, Buenos Aires can expect no more than thin political comfort, not genuine aid, from its fellow Latins. Its first use of force remains the dominant political reality. And the United States, which has insisted since 1947 that Rio does not cover Latin territorial disputes with Europeans, opposes the Argentine aggressor's appeal.

Both Buenos Aires and London have left themselves little room for maneuver. In theory, however, their interests remain compatible. It helps to recall that for the last 20 years, Britain, aware that the Falklands could not be defended, has pondered the question of transferring sovereignty to Argentina. The perennial problem was the responsibility felt to the local inhabitants. The Argentine invasion proved the point that the islands were hard to defend. But the invasion has also intensified the determination of the British people not to abandon the islanders to a totalitarian Argentine regime. Mrs. Thatcher regularly suggests that the wishes of the islanders should be paramount.

She blurs her case with that suggestion. To oppose Argentine aggression is necessary and right, and for that reason Argentina's troops must be removed; then the question of sovereignty can be negotiated. But to say that the 1,800 islanders will be allowed to control Britain's policy in the end seems unrealistic. They are no more likely to be given such absolute power over their country's policy than were the Panama Canal Zonians, say, or the Israeli settlers in Yerushalayim.

The trick is to find a formula that, after a rollback, satisfies Argentina on sovereignty and lets Britain protect the interests of the islanders, as Britain finally weighs them. Perhaps Mrs. Thatcher, fresh from a triumph of arms, can review her diplomatic case.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Letters

Horn of Africa

The sinister alliance of Libya, Ethiopia and Southern Yemen came up in the British House of Lords for the first time on Monday, April 19, in a question put by the Liberal peer Lord Avebury. He asked the British government for its opinion as to the influence of this alliance as regards peace in the Horn of Africa. For the government, Lord Belstead admitted that neighboring countries did not welcome the alliance. When pressed further he agreed that the parties to the alliance had, as their real objective, the destabilization of the region and especially of Somalia. The leader of the opposition requested that more aid be given to Somalia, but the government expressed itself as unwilling.

A supplementary question sought increased attention to threatened countries such as Egypt, Somalia, Oman, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Saudi Arabia, all of which sense the hateful influence of the Soviet Union behind the alliance, but the government said it had no evidence of such influence, adding that the 1980 agreement between the United States and Somalia should provide sufficient defense.

At this time of focus upon the Falklands, it is perhaps understandable that the Horn of Africa should take second place in the public mind. But a Soviet grab at Saudi oil is still very much in the cards. It is no use lying it all off onto the Organization of African Unity — whose next chairman is none other than Col. Qaddafi.

LOUIS FITZGIBBON.

Havant, England.

Haig, Pro and Con

Regarding "Haig Should Stay Home" (IHT, April 16): Not only is this editorial famous, but it could have been written by the KGB's disinformation section.

MICHAEL S. LOFGREN.

Basel, Switzerland.

Secretary Haig is articulate, intelligent and tough. He is also a former general. His entire adult

life, until very recently, was spent in the military service. General officers in the U.S. Army are given prerogatives and treatment by their subordinates that once was accorded to absolute monarchs. Is Haig the man to resist junta generals in Latin America?

OSCAR MORRISON.

Frankfurt.

Falkland Misc.

When the United States offered itself as mediator, and Mrs. Thatcher accepted, it was clear that no good could come to Britain, since a primary U.S. objective would be to protect the receding military dictatorship in Argentina. Then, as one watched Haig trying to snatch defeat from the jaws of victory, one could not help seeing the Reagan-Haig team as a conspiracy against democracy everywhere.

ELLIOTT H. WILSON.

Malaga, Spain.

Could a small British force, with air and bombardment cover, capture an island held by 5,000 Argentine troops — and without risking the safety of the 1,800 islanders? Perhaps the British commander should call the Defense Ministry in Jerusalem for expert advice on how to get all of the islanders out safely; take away some of the more lethal little military toys of the Argentines; see that everyone gets home safely; give medical aid to all who need it; keep the aggressors at bay; set up a more enlightened island administration; develop its autonomous status and economy, and, finally, make peace with the former enemy.

K.H. HECHT.

Solna, Sweden.

Taiwan Arms

Regarding "Peking Heightens Criticism of U.S. on Taiwan Arms" (IHT, April 7):

Thomas Jefferson said he had sworn upon the alter of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the human mind. Let Americans be fortified by these words of the author of the Declaration of Independence, lest they fall into the temptation of sacrificing freedom in Taiwan to play the "Red China card" against the Soviet Union.

The Republic of China's hostility to Communist tyranny is also eternal. We are arming ourselves morally as well as militarily to overcome, with God and honest men everywhere.

YU-TANG DANIEL LEW.

Editor, "Sino-American Relations," Taipei.

Regarding "Iran Is Still Waving Between Two Worlds" (IHT, April 21): In his otherwise excellent article, Michael Kennedy

1907: Bristly Parisian Growths

1932: Taxing Americans Abroad

PARIS — Not the least interesting sight in the restaurants just now is the fine growths of belligerent hair, straight and stiff as pig's bristles, that are appearing rapidly under the noses of maîtres d'hôtel, sommeliers and waiters. There is a growing change in their facial appearance. Moustachios are vying in exuberance with spring flowers, and this at a time when nine out of ten American men who enter the restaurants are as clean-shaven as the traditional burglar, prize-fighter, actor and parson. Is it that the waiters do not wish longer to be mistaken for any of these? Or is it, as some have said, that lovely women are at the bottom of this matter, too?

PARIS — Americans living in Paris viewed with the greatest anxiety the report from Washington that the Senate Finance Committee had struck from the House revenue bill the income tax exemption allowed Americans living abroad. Though the measure was expected here to be deleted eventually in the conference committee of the two houses, interest was keenly shown in the possible repercussions if the bill was carried with the income tax provisions. Hitherto, Americans living abroad and earning incomes derived outside the United States have been exempted from home income tax laws, except in case of proceeds of investments or business profits.

When Israel Dismays Supporters in America

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON — Nothing is more vital to the existence of Israel than the continued approval of Americans in general and American Jews in particular. The Jewish state would never have been reborn a generation ago, nor have survived until now, without U.S. support.

So it is tragic to observe the extent to which Prime Minister Begin has squandered that sympathy by stubbornly pursuing narrow nationalistic policies.

And it is equally frustrating to see the Reagan administration, which ought to be leaning on Begin to behave more flexibly, floundering around without a realistic approach to a Middle East accommodation.

The rapprochement between Israel and Egypt has ceased to be a cause for celebration in either country, or anywhere else for that matter. For unless Begin changes course, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak is going to come under increasing domestic and external pressure to return to the Arab fold and thereby aggravate the isolation of Israel.

Israel has managed to stand up to the Arabs before. But its strong performances were founded largely on the fact that it could count on overwhelming support in

the United States. That base has been eroding, however, as American Jews and non-Jews alike begin to view Israel as just another country rather than as a unique U.S. client that merits special attention.

A significant indication of this development has been the shifting attitudes of American Jewish leaders like Philip Klutznick, secretary of commerce during the Carter administration and a former president of the World Jewish Congress.

Last year, in an effort to study possible compromises between Israel and the Arabs, Klutznick visited several Arab countries, among them Saudi Arabia. He has spoken out in favor of negotiations between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, contending that the establishment of a Palestinian state must be part of a Middle East settlement.

Another prominent American Jewish spokesman, Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg, quoted recently in the New York Review of Books that financial support for Israel from U.S. Jews has been falling off, primarily due to disenchantment with Begin.

The sense of disappointment in Israel's

among American Jews is reflected in opinion surveys. A Newsweek poll published in September showed that a majority of American Jews believed that Begin was hurting Israel's cause in the United States.

In Washington, lobbyists for Israel report that their work is more difficult than it has ever been. Congress, which once endorsed Israeli conduct almost automatically, is now much harder to persuade.

Arab friends by actions like the attack against an Iraqi nuclear power plant and the bombing of a Beirut residential neighborhood last year.

The Reagan administration has been unable to restrain Begin because its perception of the Middle East is blurred. Its priority has been to stiffen the area against the Soviet Union rather than focus on the regional tensions. So it has vacillated — first trying to appease the Arabs, then attempting to placate Israel, then switching back again. Tactics have become its substitute for a policy.

Back in 1976, when Britain issued the Balfour Declaration pledging to create a young Jewish homeland in Palestine, a young German Zionist by the name of Nahum Goldmann commented: "It's all very well for the British to recognize the concept of a Jewish homeland, but it will only be meaningful when we win the recognition of the Arabs."

That present observation is just as true today as it was then. Israel cannot endure on its own, without either Arab tolerance or American support. Begin has been throwing away both.

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Politicians and the Nuclear Policies of America

A Good Precedent for Bipartisanship

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — One of the major problems for both U.S. political parties in the next couple of years will be how to keep the control of nuclear weapons from becoming a partisan political issue in the elections of 1982 and 1984.

There is general agreement that this elemental and emotional issue is not now, and should not be, a partisan question. But the temptation to exploit it for party or personal ends is very great.

Fortunately, there are two precedents in American history that might be helpful in guiding the parties in what is obviously an inevitable and necessary debate — one disastrous and the other hopeful.

At the end of World War I, partition of the League of Nations and the retreat of the United States into isolation, which in turn contributed to Hitler's conviction that an isolated America and a divided Europe, be could win World War II.

At the end of World War II, Roosevelt and Truman decided to avoid this historic blunder by bringing the Republican leaders into the peace treaty negotiations and the formation of the United Nations.

An agreement was reached between the parties, early in the postwar negotiations, to avoid the acrimonious divisions that crippled the League. Both Republican and Democratic leaders took a course, John Foster Dulles wrote later in "War or Peace," which put the welfare of the nation and the world above what each, at the time, thought was a partisan advantage.

At first, Roosevelt thought of as merely an arrangement to "inform" the Republicans of his negotiations with Stalin. Ironically, it was Harry Truman, the most partisan of men, who decided to make a bipartisan partnership with the Republican opposition.

"This experience made clear to me," Dulles wrote, "that any bipartisan effort

ought to give the opposition party an opportunity to share in the formulation and development of policy."

Like Roosevelt, who brought Stimson and Knox and other Republicans into his war cabinet, Truman put Sen. Arthur Vandenberg and Dulles on his negotiating delegations to the peace treaties and the formation of the United Nations.

Dulles concluded that this "has, in my opinion, made an indispensable contribution at a critical period. In the area where there has been this kind of bipartisanship, the administration has been able to proceed with confidence..."

Obviously, these historical analogies are not precise, but they are comparable and relevant. Reagan could go Woodrow Wilson's way at Versailles, ignoring the Senate opposition he needs for any treaty on the control of nuclear weapons. He could go Truman's way of hringing the opposition directly into the negotiations. Or he could do nothing more than express his desire for nuclear control and allow the issue to be dominated by the anti-nuclear demonstrations in the churches, the universities and the streets.

Maybe the worst choice he could make would be to do nothing. His administration is at least partly responsible for the anti-nuclear protests in Europe and at home, with its insistence on military budgets it can't afford, and its casual talk about the possibilities of nuclear "demonstrations" and "limited nuclear war."

But lately Reagan has been inviting talk with Brezhnev and negotiations with the Soviets for control of the arms race.

Much will depend, however, or so it seems here, on whether he invites even insists, that the Democrats share in these negotiations, or rather keeps them out and allows them to make a partisan election issue of what is clearly a national problem. If he did that, it could make things even worse for him.

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Sen. Jackson's Anti-Blunder Proposal

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — Henry Jackson, a U.S. senator for 30 years, is known as a strong defense man and no sentimentalist. He is, by reputation at least, the Democratic hawk. But reputations are often misleading. Jackson is among the few senators of defense who are neither shocked nor disconcerted by the sudden popular discovery of the nuclear menace.

Meeting reporters for breakfast recently, he handed out a thick packet of documents showing a long record of warning about nuclear weapons. In 1953 he told the Senate: "If the road before us continues without turning, the future promises us at best a world living in fear of annihilation."

There has been no turning in the road. The future is turning to a new investment of energy in the neglected political and national checks against nuclear war. The United States and the Soviet Union, he thinks, should establish by negotiation a "joint command post" to exchange critical information and avoid miscalculation.

When he introduced the resolution, with Republican Sen. John Warner of Virginia as co-sponsor, some people wrote Jackson off as a man on a White House errand, sent to ease the growing pressure on President Reagan. That idea indignantly rejects. "It was worked out between Dorothy Fosdick [his national security staff assistant] and myself and no one else," he says.

In fact, in the Jackson file distributed to reporters there is a letter to the president dated March 1981, urging "a bold and imaginative proposal for serious arms reductions [at] sharply reduced levels."

If anyone could say why Jackson's advice has gone so long unheeded, then we might have a useful key to the nuclear dilemma. The problem, after all, has changed only in scale since Winston Churchill defined it vividly three decades ago. The explosion of a Soviet hydrogen bomb, Churchill said, meant that "safety has become the sturdy child of terror." The child has grown into an adolescent and is less sturdy.

One factor that has thwarted Jackson and others is the tendency of weapons technology to outrun political calculation. For in-

stance, the "MIRV-ing" of missiles — independently targetable warheads on them) and the Cruise missile are destabilizing by-blows of technology, not subjected to foresight of their political effects.

Every effort to grapple with arms technology after the fact seems to yield greater complexity. Arms control has become a tax reform of national security, as budgetary bills are to accountants and lawyers — and often, to few others.

The presumption is that the United States is turning to a new investment of energy in the neglected political and national checks against nuclear war. The United States and the Soviet Union, he thinks, should establish by negotiation a "joint command post" to exchange critical information and avoid miscalculation.

He calls it a "concession in search of an architect." The architect would certainly need to bring more candor and information from the Russians than they usually provide, as well as allay allied suspicion of any superpower club that seems to monitor the destiny of others without consultation.

But Jackson's "command post" idea does recognize that political instability and miscalculation are more likely than arms races alone to produce unwanted conflict.

Every war in history has had its "blundering generation," as one historian has called it. Reviewing the origins of the 1850s that set the stage for the Civil War, Churchill concluded that "far more than their vices, the virtues of nations, ill-directed or misdirected by their rulers, became the causes of their own undoing and of general catastrophe."

The long innings of the weapons technology have not enhanced nuclear stability and probably cannot do so without the political "infrastructure." Jackson wants to build it.

If political communication and comity breakdown entirely, no mechanical balance of weapons will suffice to put the world at ease.

As he prepares for Strategic Arms Reduction Talks perhaps by this summer, the president will need to strengthen his hand by integrating the two freeze initiatives. He could do so by adopting a straightforward concept to guide diplomacy with Moscow.

To enhance stability, changes in force deployments would be permitted — but they must be accompanied by proportionately greater reductions in total force levels.

Specifically, for each new, more survivable strategic weapon deployed by either side, it should eliminate two older, less stabilizing weapons. The price of modernization would be downward, not upward.

This principle would directly implement the president's oft-stated commitment to "real arms control." It would ensure that any changes in overall force levels would be downward, not upward.

President Reagan's defense program and his slowness on negotiations have created a widespread suspicion that he inclines to arm but not to parley. No impression could be more destructive of the political foundations vital to his foreign policy. If he is to erase that impression, he will have to frame an initiative that is at once credible to American voters and negotiable with his Soviet counterparts.

The writer is a senior fellow of the Council on Foreign Relations.



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Pan Am. You Can't Beat the Experience.

French Writer Disappears, Adding To Fears of Terrorism Campaign

By Richard Eder
New York Times Service

PARIS — The disappearance of a prominent literary journalist has added to the growing fears that France may be facing its most serious terrorist challenge in years. Jean-Edern Hallier, a columnist, failed to return home on Sunday after dining with friends. On Monday, an anonymous telephone caller said that Mr. Hallier was in the hands of the French Revolutionary Brigades, until now an unknown group. The police have set up a high-level investigation and are treating the disappearance as a kidnapping.

[The Associated Press reported,

however, that police on Tuesday somewhat downplayed the kidnapping angle, citing Mr. Hallier's "unusual personality," a reference to his frequent self-publicizing schemes. His family said that they had received no communication from anyone concerning his disappearance.]

In recent weeks, the bombing of a passenger train, the assassination of an Israeli diplomat and the explosion of a car bomb on a busy Paris street have built up public and official alarm. They have also led the government to hold a series of what it calls war councils.

Where the war is coming from is unclear. There are indications,

however, linking the terrorist attacks both to the Middle East and to various European extremist groups.

Some of the incidents seemed to be connected to a feud between France and Syria. Others seemed to center on the threats of Carlos, the international terrorist, to punish France for holding two of his associates in jail. There have been still other incidents connected with Corsican and Basque extremists.

Mr. Hallier, 46, writes novels, poems, essays and newspaper columns. He is a polemicist who, during the 1968 disturbances in France, was a leading revolutionary voice. He is not believed to be associated with any of the more violent political groups of recent years.

As part of its campaign to combat the terrorism, the government announced that it was tightening frontier controls and that it would enforce strictly the requirement that exiles abstain from political activity in France.

France, particularly since the advent of the Socialist government, has made a point of upholding its traditional role as a refuge for exiles. A number of those exiles, including some from the Middle East, have produced a share of the bloodshed in France during recent years.

The government believes that the most conspicuous source of violence in the last few weeks has been the activities of the Syrian security services. A number of reports have pointed to the Syrians as the perpetrators of the killing in Beirut last year of Louis Delamare, the French ambassador. The French government kept its suspicions quiet at the time of the assassination. But after the car bombing last Thursday on the rue Marbeuf, which killed a passer-by, it expelled two Syrian diplomats.

The bombing took place outside the offices of a Lebanese-owned Arabic-language newspaper, Al Watan Al Arabi, that had denounced the Syrians for Mr. Delamare's assassination.

Syria's grievances against the French government are not altogether clear, although commentators have noted that France's policy of assistance to Iraq, and of trying to strengthen the Lebanese government, run counter to the policies of Damascus.

But a Syrian connection is not enough to account for all of the



Jean-Edern Hallier

EEC Meeting Stalemates on U.K. Refund

10 Foreign Ministers Schedule More Talks

The Associated Press

LUXEMBOURG — The member countries of the European Economic Community failed Tuesday in a new attempt to settle their three-year-old dispute on Britain's contribution to the community budget.

Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans of Belgium, chairman of the ministerial meeting, said at a news conference that the ministers were still divided over the amount that Britain would receive after a reform of the EEC budget. They also could not agree on how many years any special budget arrangement for Britain would last, he said.

Mr. Tindemans said the foreign ministers of the 10 EEC nations would meet again "within a few days" to try to settle the matter. Claude Cheysson, the French external relations minister, said that the meeting would be held May 7 and 8 at Villers-le-Temple, Belgium.

The Belgian leader said that he and the EEC Commission president, Gaston Thorn, would hold private discussions with various delegations over the next few days.

The dispute is over Britain's request for a reform of the EEC's \$25-billion budget that would balance the sums that Britain contributes to the budget with those it receives in payments.

For the last two years, the contributions and benefits have been almost equal because of a temporary refund granted in 1980. In 1983, however, Britain's contributions to the budget will exceed those it receives in payments.

The EEC agriculture ministers were scheduled to meet here Wednesday. But without agreement on budget reform, there appeared to be little chance that Britain would lift its veto.

Foreign Minister Francis Pym of Britain briefed his counterparts on the Falkland Islands crisis. A British source said Mr. Pym made no new requests of Britain's allies, who already have imposed an import ban on Argentine goods.

France Names Mexico Envoy

The Associated Press

PARIS — France on Tuesday named Bernard Bochet, 54, an economist, as ambassador to Mexico. External Relations Ministry officials said Mr. Bochet will replace Jean-Rene Bernard.

On April 3, 1980 the world merchant fleet numbered 33,563 vessels with a gross registered tonnage of 382.11 million.

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In Iran, Turmoil Becomes 'Tedious'

'There Is No Escaping the Blood, the Cruelty,' Woman Says

By Jonathan B. Randal
Washington Post Service

TEHRAN — The young Iranian woman took the perfume visitor from Europe had brought, looked straight ahead and remained silent for more than a minute.

Having returned to Iran for the first time in nearly two years, the visitor wondered if he had blinded unintentionally. Had the perfume touched off memories of a more carefree Tehran?

Finally she spoke. "Life has become tedious, an odd thing to say perhaps about a revolution I so earnestly wanted to witness, to chart its every twist and turn."

"Now, three years later, there is nothing new, just tedious repetition, talk of a coup d'etat, news of 12-year-olds arrested or thousands of teen-agers walking across mine fields convinced they were going straight to heaven in the war against Iraq."

"Life has become hazardous, nothing is sure," she said. "How many people were killed in the recent offensive in the south?" she asked almost idly.

A Silly Question

"There is no escaping the blood, the cruelty," she said. "It's hard, very hard to put it out of your mind."

"And I'm not even political. So what am I doing here?" She shrugged. In any case, a silly question, she allowed. Because of wartime restrictions practically no exit visas were issued, so she had no choice but to stay.

She counted herself among the fortunate — her well-appointed home in northern Tehran betrayed her middle-class background — since she also had a good job.

Like other working women, she was obliged to wear a head scarf to her office, although so far she had avoided the loose-fitting smock worn over trousers and flat shoes that have become the mark of the truly devout Shiite women in Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Islamic republic.

Strict adherence to Islamic dress

codes is enforced in offices, stores, public places and only the rare woman dares to go bareheaded in the streets where in theory at least, head scarves are not obligatory.

The young woman considered Tehran women lucky. She said that other cities' women have to wear the chador, the ankle-length garment worn over the head and which requires at least one hand to keep in place.

Introduction to Mullahs

"Our generation knew nothing about mullahs," she said. "The older generation did, and did not trust the mullahs. That is the problem. Just think that when my mother was young and in school the chador was banned."

"Now they say the universities will be reopened soon. But I feel that women's rights will be increasingly restricted. Will the universities accept as many women as men?"

"When you come down to it, the

mullahs think that women must sacrifice themselves for their children and husbands who have all the rights in the Islamic republic."

Nonetheless, life goes on for her and other members of what she admitted had been the privileged classes before the revolution. For fear of being denounced for living in sin by her neighborhood komiteh, the small revolutionary units established in each neighborhood, she and her lover have contracted a temporary marriage, known in Shiite Islam as siyah.

Relatively few people go to the movies or restaurants. Iranians' homes have become the focus of their lives.

She says she has come to respect the poor, uprooted youths of south Tehran whom the revolution has used at times of crisis as shock troops against its enemies.

They Aren't Enemies

"Yet, the cultured and cultivated woman that I am like them in an odd way," she said. "At least they believe in the truth, their truth. Ignorant people, yes, that they are, but I do not see them as enemies."

The revolution has convinced her that "there is nothing good in store for us." After the war with Iraq, she said, the mullahs will purge the armed forces. "We have an infinite capacity for misery and suffering," she said. "Where has all the revolutionary idealism gone? There is no real plan to change the country."

The komiteh even kicked out the poor families from south Tehran who had taken over homes here in the north," she said. "They were trying to subtlety for more money and couldn't pay for the water and electricity and other maintenance costs. So out they went."

"The only ones who have everything they want are the mullahs," she said. "They have cars, money, power. And even if someone throws them out, the next lot will not be better. People here are not educated enough; democracy is impossible."

President of Iraq Questions Aims Of Superpowers

Reuters

KUWAIT — President Saddam Hussein of Iraq said Tuesday he doubted that the United States and the Soviet Union wanted the Iraq-Iran war to end.

The Soviet Union and the United States declare they desire the war to stop, but declarations are one thing and intentions another," Mr. Hussein told a group of Kuwaiti newspaper editors in Baghdad. "Do they really wish the war to end? I cannot give a definite answer."

He said Washington and Moscow could have influenced the outcome if they wanted the 12-month conflict to end.

In the interview, published in several Kuwaiti newspapers, Mr. Hussein said Iraq was now buying weapons from Egypt directly instead of through third parties.

Strict adherence to Islamic dress

such showdown since 1976, when the House sided with the Ford administration and voted to suppress its own Intelligence Committee's controversial report on misdeeds of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Rep. Rosenthal, a Democrat, hopes to win the first test in his subcommittee, possibly Thursday. He predicts a close vote.

At issue are 17 studies, dating from 1974, with titles such as "Problems With Growing Arab Wealth" and "Kuwait: Awash With Oil Money."

Three of the reports have been suppressed by the CIA.

Rep. Rosenthal contends that the CIA studies are especially important because they "shed light on subjects often shrouded in mystery," such as "the potential for increasing OPEC government influence in the United States."

"No Basis for Concern"

The State and Treasury departments, by contrast, have asserted repeatedly that there is no basis for concern in the recycling of petrodollars" in the United States.

Rep. Rosenthal's subcommittee

has been studying the foreign investment issue for two years. Official estimates have put total foreign investment in the United States at about \$65 billion at the end of 1980, but expert witnesses have told the subcommittee that holdings by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other Arab members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries could themselves be between \$150 billion and \$200 billion.

According to Rep. Rosenthal, almost all of it tax-free was shaped by a decision in 1974 by the Treasury secretary, William E. Simon, to offer Arab OPEC nations "a pledge of secrecy in exchange for their commitment to make large investments in the United States."

Treasury and State department documents obtained by the subcommittee reflect a disaster for financial disclosure on the part of unnamed Middle Eastern governments and a ready deference on the part of U.S. officials.

The prospects are less hopeful for a similar resolution in the Senate, backed by the Freeze Campaign and introduced by Sens. Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, and Mark O. Hatfield, Republican of Oregon. They will have to contend with an alternative proposal, introduced by Sens. Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington and John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia, which links a freeze to equality of nuclear weapons between the United States and the Soviets.

"Never in my six years in Congress have I seen an issue take hold so quickly and with such broad-based intensity," said Rep. Markey, co-sponsor of the freeze resolution, which he said now has 169 backers in the House, including 28 Republicans.

Rep. Markey made his comment Monday at a news conference here sponsored by the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign, a coalition of about 100 groups. The names of 133 Roman Catholic bishops who have endorsed the freeze were released.

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Actuellement exposition:

"DEL'AMOUR..."

for refuge, learning and fun

(Continued from Page 78)

would-be scholars to its Left Bank universities. It was not easy for the first students, who took classes in drafty rooms with only straw for seating. They were sometimes reduced to begging, and they were not always loved by the Parisians, who complained of the students' licentiousness and thievery.

If the students found a home, so did many wealthier and far less intellectual foreigners.

The English and the French have always had a love-hate relationship. In peace-time, the English nobility and demimonde regularly invaded Paris, unarmed but for British "cool," which the French call *slegue*. They left their mark in waves of Anglomania (Franglais is nothing new) that led the French to crave tea, English horses and carriages, and *jardins à l'Anglaise*. Among famous visitors in the early days was Anne Boleyn, who is said to have entranced King François I before returning to England to meet her fate.

American Visitors

The birth of a country across the seas brought another breed: the American. There could probably have been no better ambassador than Benjamin Franklin, a man of many talents and a charmer of ladies, who eventually settled in an elegant house in Passy.

While he could never get used to French court etiquette, and appeared without a wig, he was always well received.

Thomas Paine made quite a different impression: he was as good at getting into trouble in Paris as in the Colonies. An ardent revolutionary, he nevertheless opposed the execution of Louis XVI, which landed him in prison, where he would have been forgotten but for the help of James Monroe, then on mission to France.

Colony of Writers

The 20th century brought what Stein came to call the "lost generation." Malcolm Cowley said in "Exile's Return" that the trip to Paris in those days was a pilgrimage for art. "Everything admirable in literature began in France" He may have overstated the case, but Paris did draw an impressive colony of writers — many of whom set up small presses and literary reviews. There were those who merely passed through, like Hemingway, and those who stayed. Stein lived abroad for 43 years, and died in Paris, as did Sylvia Beach, the owner of Shakespeare & Co. and the first publisher of "Ulysses." For them, and others, there was no going home.

Not all Americans who came then, and not all who stayed, were drawn to the avant-garde Left Bank or to the boozy Ritz bar.

Gertrude de Gaulle came to Paris in 1930 after marrying a French lawyer. She remembers the early days as difficult, apartments scarce and expensive. For her, moving to France required a major decision. "We married relatively conscious of the first world war," she said. "I came with the idea that France would never be at war with America . . . I very deliberately thought about this before I married." This was important for her because, after 52 years in Paris, she is still an American citizen.

For many refugees, there was no question of going back, although when the Russians fled early in the century some thought they would return and left possessions behind. The Russian émigrés (most of whom now are the children of those who fled) have become "Françized," but they remain Russian — in the old style.

Continuing Projects

There are also continuing projects, begun under former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, notably

Facilities

At La Villette, on the northeast, a sort of music city will include the National Conservatory of Music (now lodged elsewhere), a 3,000-seat auditorium, a musical museum and research facilities. La Villette will also get a large urban park.

A "popular" Opéra will be built at the Basilique, allowing a doubling of performances, now held mostly at the Second Empire opera house, and lower prices.

An auditorium for rock, jazz and folk music is planned for the Porte de Bagnolet at the edge of the 20th arrondissement. Also in the 20th, the Théâtre de l'Est Parisien, which is in bad repair, will be rebuilt on the present site.

Finally, the Louvre museum will be enlarged as the Ministry of Finance is moved out of the palace, again to the east, near the Gare de Lyon.

No serious cost estimates have been made public for these projects, which are only in the first stage, with competitions gradually being opened for architectural execution.

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PARIS

at the fair:
industries,
folklore

NEW VISITORS to the Foire de Paris, which opens next month at the Porte de Versailles exhibition center will be surprised to discover as many as 50 countries selling their attractions and wares.

Countries from West and East will have stands promoting folklore and industrial achievements. In fact, this huge annual 15-day fete, which draws one million or more sightseers and businessmen, could be called the Paris International Fair, reflecting the reality that Paris has become the capital for international congresses and business meetings.

Next month also will see a major exhibition of machine tools at the Porte de Versailles and an exhibition devoted to firms' promotional gifts at the Palais des Congrès. In addition, there will be salons and seminars for specialized branches of industry, commerce and science.

U.S. Mainly National

Alain Dagouard, manager of the official Paris Convention and Visitors Bureau, says Paris is now the leading city for international meetings and congresses, the U.S. convention business being mainly national. The French capital currently shares the top place with London.

Paris's growth as a business center has gone hand in hand with the development of a whole new generation of hotels — deluxe, four-star and three-star.

New Taxes

The city is doing very well, with its 292 international get-togethers last year, although new French taxes on hotel prices and entertainment (only the former concern foreign visitors) has cast something of a cloud over 1982.

However, the business-tourist industry is fighting back with angry communiqués and a sharp retort to the government that many tens of thousands of Parisians depend for their jobs on the income derived from Paris's reputation as a business meeting point.

Paris has a lengthy tradition of organizing congresses and fairs — it was the site of a world fair before the war — but after the war it found itself lacking facilities at a time of a boom in business travel. The Porte de Versailles complex was enlarged and the Le Bourget air show center modernized. New halls were built in La Défense, the business center just to the west of Paris.

Slowly, the city acquired more than 300,000 square meters of covered space and a larger open area. In this way, it began to take the lead over London and West German cities although West Germany as a country possesses more space for business conventions.

The Paris Chamber of Commerce and the city authorities set up a convention organization in 1973 and the results have been good. However, the big boost came with the new generation of hotels in the 1970s and the building of the congress hall at the Porte Maillot. The latter gave a whole new image to the Parisian convention scene and helped generate a growing industry worth several hundred million dollars a year.

Yet the city discovered it was still short of 200,000 square meters of congress and exhibition space. Half of this gap will be filled by the creation of a vast center at Villepinte, a new town situated on the Gare du Nord-Charles de Gaulle airport rail line. The new business center will have the title of Parc d'Expositions Paris-Nord and will be one of the new seven "wonders" of Paris, according to its builders.

— ALAN TILLIER

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choice of 700 films a year in a mecca for moviegoers

(Continued from Page 75)

tor and own or book theaters. All three steps are dominated in France by three companies known as the big circuits — Gaumont (in tandem with Pathé), UGC and Parafrance.

Of the 4,500 movie theaters in France about one third are controlled by the big circuits. The influence in Paris is even stronger. UGC owns 40 theaters in Paris but books about 200 in Paris area. Gaumont owns, rents or books 500 theaters in greater Paris, including one fourth of all Paris Houses. But as Gaumont's director, Daniel Toscan du Plantier, points out, many of them are key theaters "so our power is even greater." In the highly lucrative Champs-Elysées area the big circuits control virtually every theater.

The importance of such domination is accentuated by the fact that half of the box-office earnings each year come from the top 50 films. "We cannot accept the continuation of a concentration in the motion-picture industry, which is leading to an impoverishment of the national production subjected to the pure criteria of commercial profit," Mr. Lang said. He has vowed to expand bookings and distribution, guarantee independent houses access to bookings and bar companies such as Gaumont and Pathé from working together to dominate booking.

Alain Susefeld, director of UGC, said of Mr. Lang's announcement: "It is not dramatic for us. We have confidence in competition."

Gaston Douvin, who owns nine independent Paris theaters, said: "The big circuits are economically necessary." He added that he feared being caught in the ensuing battle between three giants.

Prior to Mr. Lang's announcement, Mr. Toscan du Plantier warned that "if we could not be exhibitors and producers in France, we would be exhibitors and producers outside of France." He pointed out that this would upset the unions.

The Gaumont director denied that he had a monopoly but also said that it was his practice to produce Gaumont films through independents because "we are involved in so many films it would seem like the presence of a monster."

It took 17 years for Tony Molière to climb from ticket taker to independent producer. He has produced, co-produced or distributed numerous French and foreign films by directors such as Carlos Saura, Wim Wenders and Anton Wadja.

To the government and many independents, the concentration of power is stifling French film creativity. But the big producers believe that the only thing stopping them from making better films is more money.

from May to December — a season for all festivals

FROM May to December is festival season in Paris. In recent years the calendar of street fairs, concerts, plays and exhibitions has become increasingly packed. This year there will be more than 20 festivals sponsored by either the government or the city of Paris.

The season begins with the Ile-de-France festival, which presents 27 concerts in parks and chateaus in the Paris area between May 10 and July 4 when the Bernard Thomas Chamber Orchestra will perform at the Carnavalet Museum in the Marais and July 4 when the Antigua Music Ensemble will perform at the Château Fontainebleau.

A reconstruction of an Elizabethan tavern and the Globe Theater at Porte Champeriere will offer dinner and a production of Hamlet for about 20-30 dollars from May 14 to July 4.

The Festival of Versailles will present more than 20 events this year every Friday, Saturday and Sunday from July 17 to Oct. 3 at the Orangerie of the Château de Sceaux. Highlights include six piano recitals and six different performances of the Beethoven quartets.

The Monmartre Festival takes place throughout September with a variety of concerts, plays and

in and around the historic buildings of the Marais from June 10 until July 13.

Concerts, street performers and fireworks will be featured June 19 and 20 at the Pont Neuf Festival, which has grown enormously in popularity since it began in 1978.

Last year it drew 200,000 people.

A similar festival will take place June 26 in the gardens of Sacré Coeur in Montmartre.

Religious Music

The Festival Estival de Paris assures at least one concert every night from July 15 to Sept. 20. Every Tuesday there will be vocal religious music at the churches of St. Merri and St. Julien-le-Pauvre. Every Wednesday there will be concerts at the Cluny. An homage to Stravinsky will be performed at St. Germain-des-Prés.

The Festival of Sceaux will be presented for the 14th time this year every Friday, Saturday and Sunday from July 17 to Oct. 3 at the Orangerie of the Château de Sceaux. Michael Gibson writes on art for the International Herald Tribune and Souren Melikian covers the auction market for the newspaper.

Katherine Knorr, Mark J. Kurlansky, Todd Martin, Alan Tillier and Ramesh Chandran are free-lance writers based in Paris. Michael Gibson writes on art for the International Herald Tribune and Souren Melikian covers the auction market for the newspaper.

The Monmartre Festival presents street shows, plays and

dance events in the streets, halls and movie theaters of the famous district.

The city of Paris is sponsoring a series of concerts from Sept. 13 to 26 in various parts of the 5th arrondissement.

From Sept. 11 to 25 the Paris Chamber Music Festival will take place in several Parisian churches.

The Autumn Festival, from the end of September to December 15,

a series of musical, artistic, theatrical and dance events that emphasize the avant-garde.

October will mark the 20th anniversary of the Paris International Dance Festival. Among the participants will be Mikhail Baryshnikov and the American Ballet Theater.

In early November the third Paris Jazz Festival will be presented at the Théâtre Musical de Paris and the Théâtre de la Ville. The International Festival of Fantasy and Science Fiction Films will be held at Cinéma Grand Rex Nov. 11 to 21.

The Sacred Art Festival brings concerts of religious music to Notre Dame and the Théâtre Musical de Paris from the beginning of December until Christmas.

Programs are subject to last-minute changes. More information can be obtained from the Office de Tourisme de Paris, 127 Champs-Elysées. Tel. 723.61.72.

'the most beautiful gift' on rue Royale

MICKEY MOUSE, Goofy, mountain-dried gold gorilla with emerald eyes and diamonds in its hair, a cocktail from a deluxe cafe that will not reveal the recipe, a 19th-century hand-woven silk Heriz prayer rug, a bouquet of white orchids and other rare flowers, a gold champagne bucket, Czar Nicholas II's gold, enamel and diamond snuff box, a \$8,000 piece of Louis XV furniture, a show of 10 contemporary artists, a 5.59-carat Columbian emerald — this is a sampling of the offers made by merchants on rue Royale when asked to display "the most beautiful gift."

This year, from mid-November to early January, rue Royale will celebrate Christmas for the third consecutive year with the rue Royale festival. In addition to the display of "most beautiful gifts," the festival features an art show, which last year included more than 80 modern works on loan from city and national collections, concerts and 12,000 lights highlighting the carefully laid out Louis XVI architecture.

The rue Royale was created in 1778 because the city of Paris had commissioned a statue of

the late King Louis XV for which the royal architect, Gabriel, was ordered to design a setting. He created two buildings with columns on the lines of the Louvre. Thus, Place de la Concorde was created and the royal driveway from the new church on Place de la Madeleine to the Place de la Concorde became rue Royale.

The architect enforced strict uniformity along the royal drive. The buildings of matching stone have identical arcades and windows. But these uniform facades have become filled with a variety of cafes, restaurants, a Walt Disney movie theater, art galleries, jewelers, a confectioner, a florist — all having only one thing in common besides the architecture that houses them: a sense of luxury.

When the nearby entrance gates to the 1900 Paris exhibition established the reputation of the seven-year-old restaurant, Maxim's, it was only one example of how rue Royale's location has nurtured luxury enterprises. Maxim's, the grand old place-to-be-opened was opened by former waiter Max Gaillard on the site of an ice cream parlor that had specialized in meat-flavored ice cream.

Other restaurants on the street include La Maison du Valois, which features cuisine from Switzerland's gastronomically best known region, and the Hôtel de Crillon. Originally, a private hotel owned by a duke of the same name, the Hôtel de Crillon houses a restaurant of growing reputation under chef Jean Paul Bonin.

The nine jewelers on the street include the 150-year-old goldsmith, Pavillon Christophe, Régis Pellegrin whose collection came Napoléon's snuff box and Worms, a precious gem specialist. There is a gallery of modern art, Paul Ambroise, and a gallery of antique rugs, Yves Mikaloff.

The two short blocks of rue Royale epitomize the luxury shopping district of Paris. The street may be short but it is neither quiet nor forgotten. On the opening evening of the festival when the city closes the street to traffic, five bus lines and an estimated 4,000 cars have to be rerouted.

— MARK J. KURLANSKY

high occupancy rates spur hotel investments

By Allan Tillier

WRITTEN about, admired and criticized, the Nova-Park Elysée Hotel has certainly never been ignored since it opened a few months ago. It is decorated in mauve and similar hues and has duplex and triplex suites and just about every luxury one could imagine.

The hotel's owner, Zurich financier René Hatt, has a lot of jealous enemies, and many French are hoping he will fall flat onto the pink carpets. Mr. Hatt swims against the stream, and Arab financiers have put 300 million francs into this effort. The French are building three- and two-star hotels.

There are two views about Mr. Hatt and the financiers of other luxury hotels in Paris, notably the Hong Kong-backed Warwick Hotel in the rue de Berri and the nostalgic and now rather magnificent Scribe Hotel, which has reopened by the Opéra with French and Pakistani money. They took their investment decisions before the international crisis began to bite and before the Socialist government was elected in France, which along with other factors has led to a drop in the number of Arab visitors to Paris.

Horwath and Horwath International, a leading hotel consultancy firm, had been called in prior to the new generation of Parisian luxury hotels. Executive René Amiran has been taking the risks at the highest end of the market. Nearly all the so-called "palaces" are owned by foreigners.

Indeed, hoteliers from outside France are taking the risks at the highest end of the market. Nearly all the so-called "palaces" are owned by foreigners.

There are the American-owned hotels, Hilton and Sheraton; the British hotel tycoons, Sir Charles Forte and Sir Maxwell Joseph; have the George V, the Prince de Galles, Plaza, Dotti, Intercontinental, Grande, Meurice and Tremonti between them; the Japanese their Nikko; the West Germans their Bristol, and the Hong Kong Chinese the Warwick and Westminster.

The Hilton, opened in 1966, led the way for it was the first lux-

ury hotel to be built in Paris since the George V in the 1930's. This 485-room hotel is being constantly modernized since Raymond Lowy did the original decoration.

The Ritz, now owned by Egyptian financiers, keeps the lobby intact.

In addition, there is a whole host

of new hotels in other districts of Paris. The past decade has seen a tremendous growth — PLM, Meridien, Concorde, Sofitel in the top bracket and 3,000 more rooms in the three- and two-star categories.

— Ibid, Mercure, Arcade, Suffren, La Tour, Brochant and others — many of them introducing a new hotel look to Montmartre.

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MERIDIEN

art galleries adapt to shifting economic trends

By Michael Gibson

ONCE upon a time Paris was the art capital of the world, rather like Manaus was the rubber capital. The Amazonian market collapsed when the British began tapping trees grown in Malaya from smuggled grain, and it seems probable that the noticeable difficulties of the Paris market today are due to a similar factor: former client countries have begun growing their own art.

The similitude stops there, however, because art is not rubber, a secretion or sap that flows indifferently and in equal quantities here or there. In art the fundamental thing is quality in the sense of superiority, but of difference, and art in France continues to show interesting qualities and differences.

There have been some shifts in the Paris situation in recent years: Aimé Maeght died last year and his powerful gallery, while still continuing strongly on momentum, has not yet come to grips with the problem of succession.

Myriam Prévost who was the driving and directing force in the Galerie de France, died several years ago, and that gallery has wobbled perceptibly until recently when it moved to the Beaubourg neighborhood under the new and apparently firm management of Catherine Thieck.

Energetic Figure

Daniel Gervis, an energetic figure of the Paris art world and president of the International Fair of Contemporary Art, has closed down his street-level, business-hour gallery and now receives customers by appointment only. Paul Facchetti, who had a large gallery on rue des Saints-Pères, has done the same thing. The artistically uneven but handsomely located Paul Ambroise Gallery on the rue Royale was recently bought by a wealthy American and is now being run along contemporary lines by former curator of the Israel Museum in Jerusalem, Gilbert Brownstone, showing artists like Dewasne or Erro.

The location of art galleries is in itself quite a good indication of the date of its creation and the sort of work it deals in. The Right Bank up toward the Champs-Elysées was the right place early in this century, and there are quite a few fossil galleries on Avenue Marignan and rue de la Boétie. For instance, inhabited by no living spirit and renting their space to whatever artist can assemble the often large sums of a monthly rental.

Pierre Cardin, after having tried his hand at running

his large place on the Champs Elysées as an arts center (music, theater, dance, and fine-arts) apparently found the moral burden too heavy and now also rents space to interested parties.

Maeght still sits on the rue de Tébérié, further away from the Seine, in the same area as Louise Leiris (who deals in Braque, Juan Gris, Léger, Masson, Picasso, Amedeo Modigliani), which belongs to Jean Pollock and deals in Cobra and postwar expressionists, or Mathias Fis who is more closely identified with the Nouveaux Réalistes. Many of the galleries clustered along the Avenue Matignon have remained stuck in the "Ecole de Paris" rut. Pretty typical of this line is Maurice Garnier, who yearly shows the production of that exemplary artistic failure and commercial success, Bernard Buffet.

The Left Bank blossomed in the postwar years, more or less along the axis of the rue de Seine. There are some solid and interesting galleries in this area, including Berggruen (Morandi but also Folon, Picasso but also Hartmann); Diana Vierny who, incidentally, stands in effigy on the lawns of the Louvre, having been Maillol's model in her youth and who nowadays runs an interesting gallery with a fairly eclectic range, on the whole representative; Claude Bernard, on the rue des Beaux-Arts, also handles representational art, including artists like Francis Bacon or Sam Szafran; Albert Loeb, across the street, is the son of prewar dealer Pierre Loeb and a good professional in his own right; Darthea Speyer, who was at one time in cultural affairs for the U.S. Embassy, has made her mark by showing both European and American artists, including Golub, Pieter Saen, and young artists of the Chicago school; Le Point Cardinal is a manne gallery founded some 25 years ago and showing works of refined quality by artists such as Michaux, Cárdenas, Viseux, or the late Georges Sima.

Such a listing cannot hope to be exhaustive, but failure to mention Denise René would amount to neglecting a historically important figure. Denise René at one point had two galleries, one near the Champs Elysées and the other Boulevard Saint-Germain, and she devoted herself solely to the geometrically abstract: Albers, Max Bill, Agam, Vasarely, Soto and others of that persuasion. Changing artistic fashions have caused her to close her Right Bank gallery but she has remained loyal to her options.

The newest art district is, of course, Beaubourg, to which a number of canny dealers moved even as the center was still a hole in the ground and real estate was still quite reasonably priced. Among these was Daniel Templon, an inconspicuous but thoroughly enterprising young dealer, well connected in the New York art world who recently wrangled a showing of French artists in New York, financed by the French government in which his own artists were heavily represented (Ben, Debret, le Gac).

U.S. Artists

He also exhibits a number of prominent American artists such as Warhol, Don Judd, Elsworth Kelly, De Kooning, Motherwell and Noland Olsufi. The Galerie Beaubourg, which is run by Pierre and Marianne Nahon, is eclectic in its choice, with artists like César and Arman, Degottex and Pincemin. Baudoin Lebon is more adventurous on the whole, showing quite a lot of young and somewhat hardly known artists, but also works by Requichot or Charles Simonds.

The Beaubourg neighborhood is quite eclectic itself and has also attracted galleries like Alain Blondel who deals in turn-of-the-century art but also in contemporary trompe l'oeil type work, whether in painting or in sculpture, or again César Franco's Oeil de Boeuf whose orientation is chiefly toward expressionism, sometimes gaudy and sometimes delicious (Hadad, Gamara, Chabat).

There are finally a number of galleries in a district or a class of their own: Proscenium, rue de Seine, which mainly shows works connected with the stage (costume and setting); Janette Ostier at Place des Vosges and Robert Burroway in the île Saint-Louis, both specialized in traditional arts of Japan; La Demure, rue Mazarine, specializing in tapestries, and up on Montmartre on rue Berthe the Bar de l'Aventure in which Caroline Corre shows works by young artists that are mostly tongue in cheek in a contemporary vein.

The situation of contemporary art galleries in Paris is still in flux and that really has nothing to do with the country's new political shift. It seems to be a normal development in a civilization undergoing constant and rapid change and feeling the consequences of new economic realities.

Marais: plans for restoration

AN UNIMPRESSIVE river marsh that became the palatial home of kings only to be later abandoned by craftsmen and shopkeepers, then left to crumble and decay and even be torn down in some places and then at last, rediscovered and made a centerpiece of the restoration of Paris — the fortunes of the old section of Paris known as the Marais have shifted up and down like the adventurous hero of an early novel.

The city and national governments define the Marais as a densely built 30-acre area that includes most of the third and fourth arrondissements of Paris. The area is designated as a zone for protection and restoration. The plans for the Marais are so detailed that almost every building is classified for either restoration, maintenance or demolition.

In the early days of Paris the right bank of the Seine was a vast marsh. Small groups began living on and cultivating the better portions that eventually came under the protection of the Paris kings. In the 14th century, for the first time a king, Charles V, lived in the eastern part of Paris and constructed two royal residences on rue St. Antoine. For the next two centuries kings lived in the Marais and royal halls and aristocratic architecture continued to flourish until the 16th century when Henry began moving to the St. Germain and St. Honoré areas.

Neglected Area

After the revolution and during the 19th century, artisans and small manufacturers began moving into the neglected area, erecting shops where space was found and thus filling regal courtyards, garrets, carriageways and other open areas with often cramped and uncomfortable smaller buildings. There are 16th-century masterpieces in the Marais whose only visible surface is a blackened side entrance.

By the beginning of the 20th century the Marais had become a bustling hodgepodge of crumbling run-down buildings. To make space for new buildings, architectural treasures were indifferently marred or destroyed.

When André Malraux became Charles De Gaulle's Minister of Culture he took measures to safeguard Paris architecture. In 1964 and 1965 several decrees created a protected sector in the Marais. Old historic buildings were marked for restoration and the *ateliers* that hid their magnificent courtyards and entrances ways were to be cleared away.

But when the status of Paris changed and a local government was established in 1977, the city government became concerned by demographic shifts in the neighborhood. The original Marais plan had called for a 25-percent decrease in population in the district, which, even by the standards of Paris, one of the most densely populated cities, was overcrowded. However, since 1954, the Marais has lost 40 percent of its population (overall, Paris has lost 20 percent).

Growth of Market

Under Napoleon III, the Halles was already an old institution, the food center of Paris since the Middle Ages. One of its main reasons for existing was that it provided a source of revenue for the French kings who at various times forced merchants to gather there, and, of course, taxed them.

Over the centuries, the market area was many times expanded and streets had to be widened repeatedly to allow for the flow of goods. Local lodgings varied over the years from the most luxurious to the most lugubrious, and when the Halles finally moved to Rungis, outside Paris, a great deal of the buildings were in very bad shape.

But the Halles was a busy, raucous place with great food stands, veal heads winking at vegetables, trucks coming in and out and vendors screaming. And this life is what really disappeared with the pavilions. Pavilions in all-night restaurants watched the unrivaled show of the Halles merchants, a bit of old Paris, and that is gone.

The length of the project — the plans were a point of contention for years between the national government and the city, leaving the infamous *trou des Halles* — as well as the results have been criticized in a series of nostalgic books, as well as by architects. The center also known as Beaubourg, has been likened to an oil refinery. The forum has been called disorganized, tacky and un-Parisian.

At the same time, the hue and

iron brought on by the removal of the pavilions (one remains in Nogent-sur-Marne, as the Pavilion Baltard, and is used for concerts) was ironic since the original constructions were controversial as were all of the Second Empire projects. Baltard's first try, a stone building, was torn down after being criticized as impractical and ugly.

Controversy and Criticism

Controversy over the renovation of the Halles was inevitable. In a

sense, the uprooting of the central market was nearly as great a wrenching as the transformations of Paris during the Second Empire.

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The 20th-century renovation

was stop-and-go from the begin-

ning, with various projects shelved.

The idea began in 1960, when it

was decided to move the market,

but the move was not made until

the end of that decade.

— KATHERINE KNORR

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A Wider Choice

There is very little Paris cuisine
in the sense that there is regional
cuisine in the provinces. The products
are not local but the much
wider choice of the best of everything
available in France. This is
also true of the chefs who are rarely
native Parisians.

In the past 15 years the Parisian
public has been abandoning tradition
for innovation. "Parisians
started to accept experimentation," says
Olympe Nahmias' of Restaurant d'Olympe. "Now they
demand it."

The world of Paris haute cuisine
has become a very chic, trendy one
in which kings are deposed and
upstarts crowned. Food fashion
now moves sometimes faster than
even the two influential annual
guide books, Michelin and Gault-Millau. Many of the venerated
restaurants of 10 years ago such as
Maxim's, Lasserre and Grand
Vefour find their reputations under
siege.

Raymond Oliver, author of 25
books at 75 with 14 years on television
and 33 years at Grand Vefour under his belt can withstand the
accusations. His dark, historic restaurant
at the elegant arche of the Palais-Royal still enjoys a loyal
following. He has been a symbol of
classic cuisine for a generation and
innumerable great chefs including
Claude Deligne of Taillevent have
worked under his tutelage.

Mr. Oliver recalls that Paris was
not always such a racy place for
cuisine. He said that when he started
in Paris in 1948 affluent Parisians
were only interested in lobster and beef.

He finds the products better and
fresher today and new equipment
such as "a refrigerator that works
marvelously" have had an effect.

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The roofline of the St. Paul quarter, marked for restoration like most of the Marais, retains its irregular pattern, above. At left, statue and fountains in the Marais. Below, several meals in waiting in the window of an old butcher's shop in the same quarter.



DINING

**innovations of haute cuisine
barometer of social change**

By Mark J. Kurlansky

IN JUNE telephones will be ringing in Burgundy and Bordeaux. It will be Jean-Claude Virnat, the owner of one of Paris' most celebrated restaurants, Taillevent. He is calling the waiters to find out how their vines are flowering. He will follow his favorite grapes from bud to bottle, taste it in the fall and decide on purchases that he may keep in his 250,000-bottle wine cellar for more than 10 years before offering one to a customer.

Taillevent's cellars are running out of space but this is part of the world of great Paris restaurants — a world in which the restaurateur agrees that no effort is too great and the customer agrees not to be stunned by the price. At L'Archestrate, 14 cooks prepare about 80 meals a day. Tour d'Argent's staff includes 20 cooks.

One of the ground rules is that food is more than just food, eating more than just eating. "Paris restaurants are a barometer of social change," said Tour d'Argent's new chef, Dominique Bouchet. "Religions always attach symbolic significance to food. I don't think that is by chance," said Alain Senderens of L'Archestrate.

Mr. Oliver quotes from Zen to describe what he calls his motto. "If you kill a chicken and cook it badly, it has died for nothing."

Mr. Senderens, a different generation with a very different kind of cuisine, would quickly agree. At 42, he is interested in preserving what he calls the value of food. He has researched food of the Middle Ages and looked for the medicinal values of herbs and foods.

Mr. Senderens does not want dishes that appear on anyone else's menu, and they do not. Filet of Mediterranean red mullet with garnishes of crisp fried celery leaves looking like bright emerald crystals and toast buttered with fish liver and olives is an example of the kind of imaginative and restrained cooking at L'Archestrate.

Claude Deligne of Taillevent, on the other hand, is flattered that cooks have studied under him and taken his ideas to other restaurants. He feels that modern tastes have forced cooks to evolve now: only to lighter food but food that is "less aggressive from the point of view of taste."

At Tour d'Argent the problem of being modern is complicated by its history. This year it is celebrating its 40th anniversary. People go to Tour d'Argent to eat known specialties, particularly the various duck dishes, while gazing out the window at Paris' most nostalgic and engaging view: up the two quays of the ile St. Louis. In hiring a 18-year-old chef, restauranteur Claude Terrail brings a touch of modernity to the cuisine.

Like most young chefs in Paris, Dominique Bouchet thinks cuisine should adapt to modern life, be lighter and use the greater variety of ingredients that are available.

At Trou Gascon it is one of the most liked and respected restaurants in Paris, and this is proof of change. Oliver, Senderens, Deligne and Bouchet, as well as other noted Paris chefs, are from the same southwestern region as Alain Ducournier. However, they have avoided their regional cooking as either too heavy, too old-fashioned or not suitable to Paris. Oliver tried to do it in 1948 but found that Parisians would not accept it. Today he marvels at the success of Mr. Ducournier at Au Trou Gascon.

Another sign of the times is Olympe Nahmias' Paris' most recognized woman chef. As a woman she found the usual road of early training and apprenticeship inaccessible.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, APRIL, 1982

immigrants put business acumen into reshaping old neighborhoods

By Ramesh Chandran

THE CLUSTER of inelegant and flashy high-rise buildings with quaintly fashionable names like Bergamo-Verdi, Ravenna and Ancona partly obscure the equally unclassical church of St. Hippolyte down Boulevard Masséna in the 13th arrondissement.

At first sight you get the impression of philistine redevelopers and parvenu architects have gone to work at this area with defiant menace. What is actually exceptional about this quarter is that the ubiquitous brasseries and cafés are missing. In its place you find Bang-Heng and Diamant-Asie, Da King and Européen-Chinese and Vietnamese restaurants huddled wall-to-wall.

The majority of the clientele, reverently stooped over their fragrant potage Phnom Penh, are also Indo-Chinese. In the courtyards, Southeast Asian children, swiftly picking up habits from their Parisian friends, roller-skate or play football, while their older brothers dawdle with cheerful insolence.

Chinatown-sur-Seine

Now some Parisians are beginning to wonder if the old Panhard car plant has given way to Chinatown-sur-Seine. The scenario in this part of the 13th arrondissement does seem better suited to a more prosperous quarter in Bangkok or Chiangmai. Jean-Jacques Revel, a youthful engineer, recalls a wealthy Laotian refugee who bought his mother's bar in the area and insists it is only a matter of

time before "fonctionnaires" install pagoda-shaped telephone booths here as in New York.

The Porte de Choisy quarter has become an unrelenting magnet for refugees of Chinese descent — Vietnamese, Kampuchean and Laotian. They represent more than 20 percent of Asian refugees in France. According to a recent study conducted by the Préfecture de Paris in 1980, these three countries registered the largest number of refugees from the country — followed by Poles, Armenians, Russians, Yugoslavs, Hungarians, Chinese and Romanians, Spaniards and Vietnamese.

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Bloodletting: The Modern Way

Doctors Increasingly Turn to Ancient Practice

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a return to the Hippocratic practice of bloodletting, once believed to purge the body of bad humors and to restore the vigor of life, doctors in many countries now are bleedng patients to treat a myriad of disorders.

The widely varying results have led to many medical controversies about the practice, which is costly and time-consuming, yet has saved lives. Some estimates foresee hundreds of thousands of these procedures being done annually by mid-decade at a cost of billions of dollars.

In the ancient practice of bloodletting all purged blood was discarded. In the modern versions, the technique is named according to the portions that are selectively removed. For example, in therapeutic plasmapheresis (also called plasma exchange or apheresis) the fluid plasma portion of the blood is discarded. Dramatic improvement has been reported among patients affected by the 50 or so disorders in which it has been tried in recent years, disorders as disparate as rheumatoid arthritis and mushroom poisoning.

The most widely used form of plasmapheresis, a needle is inserted into a vein in a patient's arm to withdraw blood. Then it flows into a machine that spins to separate the centrifugal force that separates the plasma from the cellular components according to their density.

Other Fluids

As the blood cells flow back into the patient, the discarded plasma is replaced by equal volumes of other fluids. These are usually fresh-frozen plasma donated by another person, albumin or a fraction of plasma protein.

There is still little scientific basis for choosing one or another replacement fluid, and that choice so far seems to have little influence on the outcome of most conditions. Experts interviewed said that the decision was one of many points needing study. Up to one and one-half gallons of plasma can be removed at each procedure.

Republicans Lose Bid to Overturn California Plan

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Supreme Court has thrown out the Republican National Committee's challenge to the congressional reapportionment plan that is scheduled for use in California's primary and general election this year.

The Republicans had argued that the plan, adopted by the Democratic-controlled California Legislature last year, carved up congressional districts unfairly in a way aimed at maximizing the chances for Democrats. The plan should not be used at least until after a referendum on reapportionment is held in California in June, the Republican lawyers maintained.

Under the 1980 census, California's congressional delegation will increase next year from 43 seats to 45. At the moment, there are 22 Democrats and 21 Republicans in the California delegation.

The Republican National Committee complained in court papers that the 1981 redistricting plan will have the "probable effect" of leading to the election of 28 Democrats and 17 Republicans.

The Supreme Court decided Monday to leave in effect January's ruling by the California Supreme Court, which permits the new congressional districts to be used in this year's elections.

Frank Coppola, 82, a Mafia Leader Deported From U.S., Dies in Rome

The Associated Press

ROME — Frank Coppola, 82, a Mafia leader who was deported from the United States in 1948 and spent much of his life in Italian prisons, died in a clinic outside Rome Monday. He had been suffering from an intestinal blockage and heart trouble.

Mr. Coppola, who was known as Three Fingers, was born in a Sicilian village and entered the United States illegally in 1926, joining a group of racketeers in Detroit. He developed a thriving crime partnership with Lucky Luciano and evaded arrest dozens of times. After being deported from the United States as an undesirable, he was said to have had a lucrative role in drug traffic between Italy and the United States after his return here.

In 1976, he was cleared in Italy of charges of the attempted murder of a policeman. He was arrested

which, depending on the amount removed, can take up to four hours. Plasmapheresis may need to be done repeatedly, at a cost of up to \$20,000 each time.

Plasmapheresis is not a proven cure for any disorder, although by treating the complications it has lessened suffering and helped prolong lives. Generally, it is used to alleviate symptoms, reduce the potential for deleterious complications and enhance drug therapy.

Medical journals are filled with anecdotal reports of physicians trying plasmapheresis as a last resort. But there have been very few large scientifically controlled trials meeting the standards that would be required to recommend widespread use of the procedure.

One reason the data are missing is that many of the conditions in which plasmapheresis has been reported beneficial are rare. To accumulate enough cases and experience, coordinated efforts by doctors in several medical centers is required.

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There are now several types of plasmapheresis. The use of such techniques as hollow fiber membrane systems and filtration with charcoal, cryogel and other substances allows removal of specific blood components and return of the processed blood to the patient.

The aims are a more specific and presumably improved therapy and a reduction in the amount of plasma used.

Dramatic Increase

The cost of plasma is a source of concern because in recent years the use of plasmapheresis for therapeutic purposes has increased dramatically. In 1980, U.S. doctors did an estimated 40,000 procedures, against about 10,000 in 1978, according to data presented at an international symposium on plasmapheresis at the Cleveland Clinic earlier this month.

Because most of the purported benefits have been reported anecdotally, unsubstantiated by scientifically controlled studies, controversy has grown over the costs and benefits of plasmapheresis and appeals made for more and longer follow-up studies. Claims of benefit for various types of apheresis in common disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis, which affects an estimated six million Americans, lend credence to the need for studies.

The federal National Center for Health Care Technology in Rockville, Md., and the Arthritis Foundation in Atlanta, among other medical groups, have cautioned that therapeutic apheresis should be considered experimental for rheumatoid arthritis, except in serious, life-threatening complications of the disease.

They, too, have urged further studies. But even if they document benefits from plasmapheresis for arthritis, experts contend that it would be unlikely to benefit more

Moscow Sets Up Phone Service For Depressed

Reuters
MOSCOW — After a number of delays, Moscow was to open its first emergency telephone counseling service Tuesday to help people cope with personal crises.

"This implies a cost of up to \$28 billion in the first year," the National Center for Health Care Technology reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

"If 5 percent to 10 percent of the nearly 1 million Medicare-eligible patients with rheumatoid arthritis were to be given apheresis, it would cost between \$2 billion and \$4 billion."

These are gross-cost projections,

they should be modified by projected savings from reduced expenditures for hospitalized bed rest, medication and joint surgery. Additionally, maintenance of, or return to, a productive lifestyle should also be considered if apheresis is shown to be effective.

The costs might be reduced by further competition and advances in plasmapheresis technology.

There are few hard facts to explain why plasmapheresis works, when it does. Most disorders for which plasmapheresis is done are associated with immunological abnormalities. For that reason, doctors theorize that the benefits are due to a depletion of abnormal compounds such as antibodies or excesses of toxins or normally substances that act deleteriously in the blood. But there are many unanswered questions.

The automated equipment that is now used for plasmapheresis was developed in the 1960s to harvest cells for blood banks to aid in the treatment of cancer and many blood disorders.

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Russia Renews Attack on U.S. Olympic Plans

By Harry Trimborn
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has renewed criticism of preparations for the 1984 summer Olympics in Los Angeles, charging the effort is mired in confusion, incompetence and capitalistic greed that is undermining the ideals of that is undermining the ideals of

the games. He objected to the recitation of a prayer at the opening of a meeting he attended in Los Angeles earlier this year on Olympic development.

"I was shocked when the official reception in the organizing committee began with a prayer, which contradicts Olympic protocol, and even violates freedom of conscience," he said.

The attack, following a period of silence in Soviet comment on preparations for the games, centered on the private nonprofit Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee and its president, Peter V. Ueberroth.

The committee raises funds to finance the games from donations and licensing agreements with private firms. It is portrayed by the Soviet press as a group of bumbling amateurs interested only in the commercial profit that can be extracted from the games. The advice and recommendations of sports and other experts in preparing for the games is being ignored in the pursuit of profits, the press charged.

"Perverting the Olympic ideals, American big business has seized control of the preparation of the games," the biweekly newspaper, Soviet Culture, declared last week. The commercial nature of the 1984 games, it added, "is symbolized by the millionaire, Peter Ueberroth."

The inexperience and incompetence of the personnel of the organizing committee is a great tragedy," Yuri Titov, president of the International Federation of Gymnastics, told the newspaper Soviet Sport.

The police said at first that Mr. Siegl had been attacked, but they decided later that he had killed himself after determining that the bullet had come from his pistol.

He accused the committee of inhospitality and failing to live up to promises to the development of Olympic facilities.

Moscow is not expected to formally announce its decision on attendance until six weeks before the games begin, the deadline for official acceptances of official invitations to the Olympics.

Smog Attack

In another attack, the government newspaper Izvestia on Sunday cited what it called the hazards of holding the games in Los Angeles, which it described as a crime-ridden city plagued by smog that poses a threat to the lives and health of athletes and others at the games.

The 1980 boycott is still being conducted in the Soviet Union which had made a major effort in staging what was the first Olympics to be held in a Communist state.

Former Soviet Official Is Executed in Corruption Case

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The chief Soviet prosecutor said Tuesday that a former deputy fisheries minister, Vladimir I. Rylov, had been executed for crimes committed while in office.

Mr. Rylov was believed to have been among 200 people arrested during a 1980 investigation of a conspiracy to sell caviar through illegal channels.

In a 4,000-word article in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda, the chief prosecutor, Alexander Rekunov, said Mr. Rylov was executed under a sentence imposed by the Soviet Supreme Court. Executions are carried out by firing squad.

Mr. Rekunov coupled the announcement with a warning to all "parasites and swindlers." He said Mr. Rylov was involved in a bribe.

Mr. Rekunov said the state "many millions of rubles"

bribery scandal, but he gave few other details of the case and did not indicate when Mr. Rylov was executed.

Corruption and negligence cost the state "many millions of rubles" every year, Mr. Rekunov said.

"Those engaged in bribery pose a special social danger, forcing the use of strict punishments against them," he said. "No clemency should be shown."

Turkey Protests French Statement

United Press International

PARIS — Turkey has protested to France over a statement by Interior Minister Gaston Defferre condemning the 1915 massacre of Armenians.

Mr. Defferre told a public meeting in Marseilles on Saturday that France would help the Armenians achieve their national aspirations, but he also warned the Armenians not to resort to political violence in France.

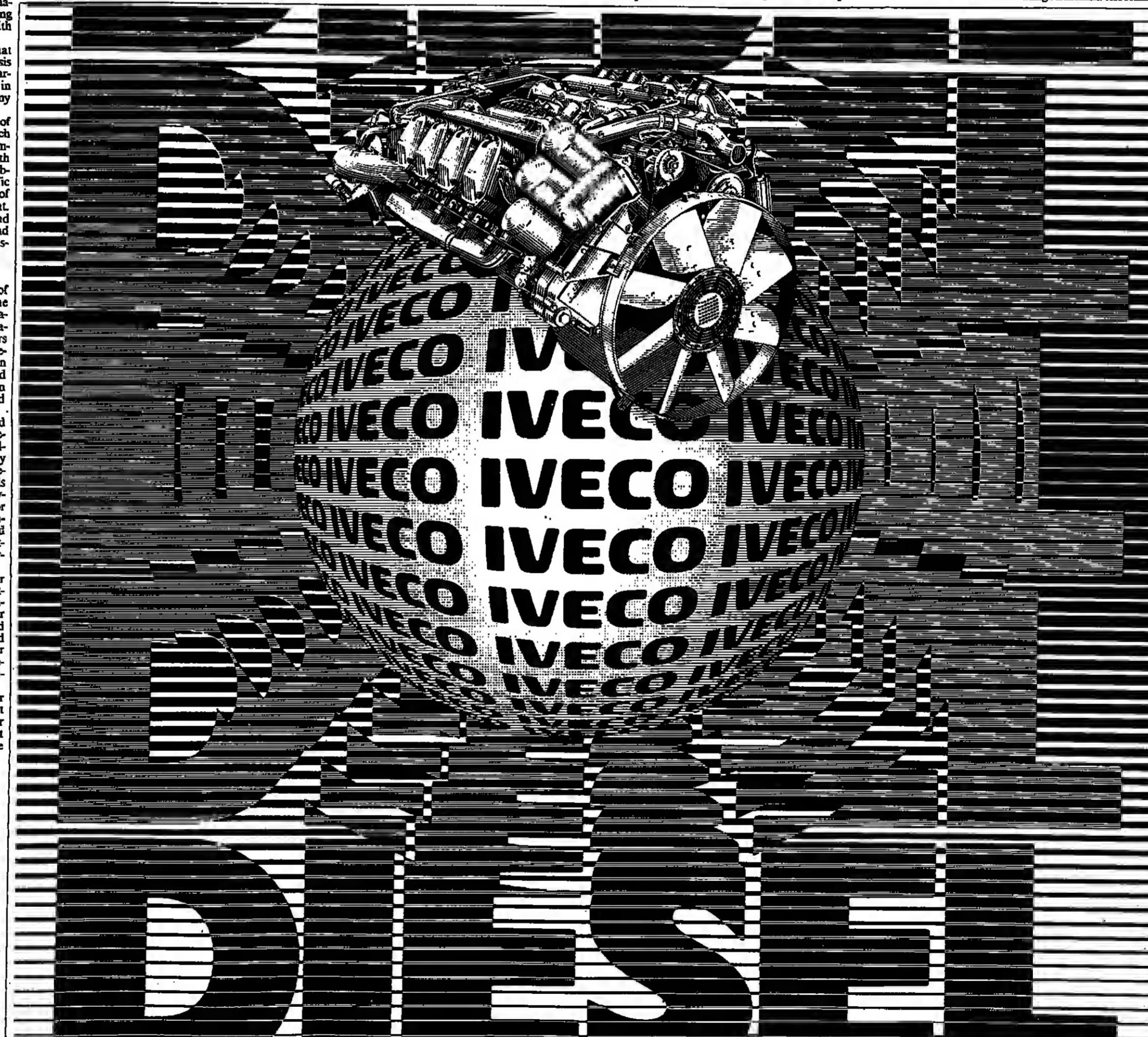
The Turkish Foreign Ministry claimed Monday that the statement "helps create an atmosphere stimulating Armenian terrorism."

W. German Blast Hurts 19

The Associated Press

LEVERKUSEN, West Germany

An explosion injured 19 people Monday at the huge Bayer chemical plant, police said Tuesday. The cause of the explosion was not immediately known.



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Smell of the Future: The Scent Cassette

By Enid Nemy

New York Times Service

NEWS YORK — Happy, nostalgic, carefree, romantic — just decide the mood you're in or the mood you'd like to be in. Then pull out a cassette, put it on the machine and the room will be filled with — what? The answer today would probably be music. The answer a few years from now, according to Annette Green, may very well be fragrance.

If mood fragrances don't appeal,

there will be cassettes that will release fragrances that complement colors: a green scent for a green room, a light, sunny scent for a yellow room, a rose aroma for pinks and reds. There will be cassettes that remind one of the mountains, the sea, a forest of pines, crisp winter air or Mother's apple pie. That's what she said.

"We're going to have playful fragrances that will be strictly emotionally based mood modifiers. We're going to diffuse fra-

grance into the environment in different ways. Why should we be in atmospheres that don't appeal to, or heighten, our senses?"

Green may be a dreamer, but her scented dreams often come true. The executive director for the last 22 years of the Fragrance Foundation, the nonprofit educational arm of the industry, she is recognized as one of the United States' leading fragrance authorities.

Other Forecasts

Green foresees a day when jewelry will be impregnated with fragrance. "There will be polymer jewelry pins that look like different metals and enamels, impregnated with a choice of fragrances. The scent will last for years and a woman will be able to change her fragrance simply by putting on another pin. The biggest companies in the business are working on many new forms of environmental fragrances; there will be some dramatic entries."

A particular advantage of scented jewelry, she believes, would be its use by people who are allergic to fragrance on their skin. The jewelry would not only be decorative but would also allow them to surround themselves with an aura of their chosen scent.

Green, who began her career as a writer on beauty and grooming, took over the Fragrance Foundation in 1960, just as it was about to be disbanded due to lack of interest and lack of money.

Actually, there was some money, about \$100, and Green took it, along with a bundle of files, and went to work.

That was the time when women wore one fragrance as their signature, and most of them had one bottle on their dressing tables which they used on Saturday nights," she said. "But it was a challenge and I was always a fragrance nut."

The challenge preceded the emergence of the popularity of musk, a development that led to a more widespread acceptance of heavier perfumes.

"Before that, for the most part, women were wearing very ladylike perfumes that could be smelled only at close range," she said.

Within 10 years, Green had introduced the concept of a wardrobe of fragrances to be used as colors were, for different moods, attitudes and emotional impact.

"At that time, the industry itself

didn't realize that fragrance was

anything more than luxury and status, but I had done research and talked to sensory specialists around the country and found that fragrance could and did convey a mood."

Fund for Research

Green's interest in the olfactory sense is not confined to fragrance and it was under her guidance that the Fragrance Foundation Philanthropic Fund was organized earlier this year. An initial \$100,000 will be allocated for grants for non-commercial research in olfactory-related matters and to sponsor exhibits, seminars and lectures that will inform the public of the relationship of the olfactory sciences to medical, environmental and other social concerns.

"There are scientists now working on the problem of aging and loss of memory, who are finding that smell can rekindle memories," she said. "There is some feeling that working with fragrance in such things as nasal sprays will help people who have memory problems."

Back to the more frivolous side of fragrance, if anyone is wondering what category heads the list these days, the answer is that is known as a "complex flow."

"It's part of wanting to be closer to nature," Green said. "The all-over impression is of a pungent flower garden after a rain. Flowers are where it's at."

Biologist Links Fate of Dinosaurs To Eye Cataracts

The Associated Press

LONDON — The dinosaurs that roamed the earth for 150 million years and then died out may have perished because they went blind.

L.R. Croft, a Salford University biologist, suggests that the creatures developed eye cataracts, due to a rise in the sun's radiation.

Croft says in a new book, "The Last Dinosaurs," that there is evidence that some of the 800 dinosaur species survived far longer than others because they adapted to changes in the climate.

The animals that disappeared were those that did not develop a thickening of the brow of the eye socket or some other protection, Croft said. He thinks their eyes lacked the proteins responsible for resistance to sunlight.



Edward Hauser, The New York Times

Fragrance forecaster Annette Green

'Chan Is Missing' Is a Modest Film Masterpiece

By Vincent Canby

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It cost less than \$20,000 to produce *Chan Is Missing*, photographed in grainy black-and-white, mostly in San Francisco's Chinatown, with a cast composed entirely of Asian-American actors. Its title is "Chan Is Missing," and it's a mismatched delight.

It is, however, so small and modest in appearance that when you suddenly find yourself laughing with it helplessly, your first suspicion is that someone near you made the joke — not Wayne Wang, the Hong Kong-born, San Francisco-based, 31-year-old filmmaker who produced, directed and edited *"Chan Is Missing,"* and co-wrote the screenplay with Isaac Cronin and Terrel Seltzer.

The film was shown in the New Directors-New Films series. When it eventually goes into commercial release, I hope it will be in a small, modest way, that will allow it to find an audience at its own civilized speed. It's a film to be discovered without hard-sell.

"Chan Is Missing" is about Jo (Wood Moy), a middle-age taxi driver with the face of an Oriental Joh, and Jo's nephew Steve (Marc Hayashi), a restless, gabby young man who talks like Charlie Chan's No. 2 son overdoes on Richard Pryor. Jo and Steve, in an effort to get their own taxi operator's medallion, have entrusted their savings — \$4,000 — to a fellow named Chan Hung, a wheelie-dealer from Taiwan who has apparently absconded with the loot.

An Ordinary Place

Jo and Steve's search for Chan is conducted with the self-aware solemnity of an especially inscrutable Philip Marlowe case, but the Chinatown through which they move hasn't much to do with Marlowe's world of shadowy sleaze. It's resolvedly ordinary, a place of neat middle-class restaurants, well-in, inexpensive restaurants, busy kitchens, language schools, sunny sidewalk and one center for the elderly.

The more that Jo and Steve find out about Chan, the less they know. Chan's estranged wife, a haughty, thoroughly Americanized lawyer, disowns Chan as a hopeless case, that is, as "too Chinese." There are reports that Chan (1) has returned to Taiwan to settle a large estate, and (2) has important ties to Communist China. The clues grow curioser and curioser.

Chan seems to have played some

part in a scuffle between rival political factions during a New Year's parade, when marchers sympathetic to Taipei locked flags with marchers sympathetic to Peking. Jo studies a newspaper photograph of the incident, looking for "Blow-Up" clues, before deciding that the photograph is of another scuffle.

World of Contradictions

There are suggestions that Chan, who was guilty of a minor traffic violation the day he disappeared, is connected with an argument between two elderly Chinese in which one fellow shot the other dead in a fit of temper. A visit to a center for the elderly reveals that Chan liked to tango and was nicknamed Hi-Ho, after the cookies he was so loved. Chan's world is one of tumultuous contradictions and

even more tumultuous anti-climates.

The pursuit turns up the existence of the obligatory "other woman," prompts telephoned warnings ("Stop asking questions about Chan"), which may possibly be calls to a wrong number, and, at one point, leads to an interview with a hip Chinese cook who wears a "Saturday Night Fever" T-shirt and morosely amuses himself by singing "Fly me to the moon."

"Chan Is Missing" is a very funny movie, but it's not a spoof of its characters or even of its so-called "mystery," which like everything else in the film, is used to illustrate the film's quite serious concerns. They are identity, assimilation, linguistics and what one hilariously earnest young woman, describing Chan's argument with the tragic cop, defines as "cross-cultural misunderstandings."

Mad, 30th Bell, Still Howelling

By Thomas W. Lippman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Those who think you can't trust anybody over 30 will face a tough decision next month. *Mad* magazine, an icon of youth and the fad since the McCarthy era, first appeared in May, 1952 — with an issue dated September.

Harry Truman was president and the United States was fighting the Korean war when *Mad* first disgusted parents. Radio drama, the New York Mirror and Casey Stengel, often lampooned in *Mad's* early years, have passed on. But the "usual gang of idiots" as *Mad's* writers and artists describe themselves, are still firing the slings and arrows of outrageous parody at movies, politicians, soap operas and other favorite targets.

Richard Nixon and John Foster Dulles, victims of many a nasty caricature in *Mad's* past, have been replaced by Ronald Reagan and the Rev. Jerry Falwell, but the spirit of the magazine is still personified by the moronic Alfred E. Neuman, *Mad's* trademark simpleton.

And *Mad* still makes money, without benefit of advertising. *Mad* is still part of the publishing division of the giant Warner Communications empire, and according to Warner's recent annual report to stockholders, it "remains an extremely profitable publication" despite a decline in circulation.

Entering the Electronic Age

Mad magazine must be among the least-automated businesses in the nation — publisher William M. Gaines still uses a mechanical adding machine and keeps circulation records in pencil on hand-ruled ledgers — but to mark its 30th birthday Mad is entering the electronic age.

Its "commemorative edition" will take the form of a video disc to be prepared for RCA, a reluctant concession by Gaines to the rise of television and what he considers a decline of the art of reading. "It will be *Mad* on a screen," he said. "Those people who don't read, we'll give 'em TV. I still believe reading is an endangered species, and if the printed word is as endangered as I think, video may be the way to go."

The video disc will feature animations and re-enactments of highlights from the three decades since *Mad* first appeared as a 10-cent comic book entitled "Fables Calculated to Drive You MAD." Connoisseurs would find it agonizing to have to select the all-time best from among such classics as:

- The spoof of subliminal advertising in which plugs for products were written right into the script of the drama. "Why, it's Grace Lines!" says a man who runs into an old flame. "Remember when I used to ring your bell, and howell?"
- The saga of the baseball stalemate that occurred when a manager brought in a switch pitcher to pitch to a switch hitter.
- A merciless takeoff called Ripley's Believe

or Don't, which alleged that "Ducks cannot fly. They are actually great jumpers."

• A horror story called Outer Sanctum, which took place in a crypt labeled Tomb It May Contain.

• Morbid Dick, a send-up of the movie, featuring Legory Peg as Captain Ahab and a white whale that opened its mouth to reveal Pinocchio and Geppetto inside.

Gaines, 62, a corpulent, ramshackle character who holds his long gray hair in place with decorative combs and has been with *Mad* from the beginning, says his own favorite was a loony tale by "Mad's maddest artist," Don Martin, entitled "National Gorilla Suit Day." It defines summation.

In its early days, when *Mad* was a humor comic developed by artists and writers who came out of the science-fiction and horror genres, *Mad* did carry some advertising, mostly of the body-building equipment and auto-wax type usually found in comic books.

But Gaines said he was "always anti-advertising," and the magazine has carried none since it switched to its current magazine format in the late 1950s. Magazines that make their money from advertising, Gaines said, become dependent on their advertisers and inevitably tailor the product to the demands of advertisers and the need to boost subscriptions. Only about 3 percent of *Mad's* current monthly U.S. sales of about 1.25 million copies are through subscriptions, Gaines said.

Because Warner does not report separate earnings figures for the magazine, there is no way to tell just how profitable *Mad* is. Gaines said it makes enough money from its sales, its 12 foreign editions and its nine paperback books each year that he does not have to resort to "merchandising" Alfred E. Neuman to supplement his revenues.

Except for a *Mad* board game made by Parker Brothers, which Warner says is "generating substantial royalty income," *Mad* and its dimwitted mascot do not appear on toys, souvenirs or other products. "There's no Alfred E. Neuman beach towel, no hamburger, no candy bar," Gaines said. "You'll never see any of that junk. Maybe a watch if it ran backwards."

Low Overhead Operation

One reason *Mad* remains profitable is its low overhead. Its modest office at 485 Madison Ave. in New York contains more doodads and toys than furniture and equipment, and the salaried staff comprises only nine people, Gaines said. Most of the artists and writers work on a free-lance basis, he said, and often accept less money than they could get elsewhere because they like working for

Mad. The magazine's circulation peaked at 2.3 million in June, 1973, though the average for that year was under 2 million. Gaines attributed the decline since then to the recession, an "unconscious" increase in price from 25 cents to 90 cents, the rise of video games, and the fact that "people don't read as much as they used to."

A merciless takeoff called Ripley's Believe

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices April 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Market Summary

April 27, 1982

Dow Jones Averages

Volume

Adv.

Decl.

Vol. Down

Total

News

New highs

New lows

Closes

Chg.

P/E

Div.

Int.

Gross

Net

Outstanding

Price

Yield

Div.

High

Low

Gross

Net

Outstanding

Price

Yield

Div.

High

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Harvester Obtains New Debt Accord

CHICAGO — International Harvester, the struggling farm machinery maker, said Tuesday it reached an agreement with its creditors that eased some of the restrictions contained in a accord signed last November.

The company also said it will accelerate its reorganization plans, which will probably result in the need for major changes in its financial structure. The board has appointed a new finance committee to oversee the restructuring effort and the company's relationship with its lenders, IH said.

The changes in the debt agreement were reportedly required to help IH avoid default on its loans falling due April 30. Securities analysts have estimated that IH will have an operating loss of about \$180 million in the fiscal quarter ending April 30.

Borg-Warner Set to Acquire Burns

CHICAGO — Borg-Warner, a diversified manufacturer, said Tuesday it agreed to acquire Burns International Security Services for \$82.5 million through a tender offer for 2.9 million shares of Burns' class A and B stock outstanding at \$28 cash each. Borg-Warner said the tender offer will begin Thursday and is not subject to any minimum number of shares being tendered.

Tosco Gets Shale Oil Loan Agreement

NEW YORK — The federal government's Synthetic Fuels Corp. has granted Tosco a reprieve in the battle over whether the government will continue to fund Tosco's share of the nation's largest oil shale project.

The agency and Tosco reached a preliminary understanding Monday, which it termed a "bridge" agreement, under which Tosco may receive up to approximately \$200 million in loan guarantees during 1982. In return, Tosco agreed to consider selling up to half its 40 percent share in the Colony Project to Exxon, which owns the remaining 60 percent of the project, if it is pressed for funds at year-end.

France, Italy Sign Aircraft Project

ROME — France and Italy signed an agreement Tuesday for joint production of a 42- to 58-seat commercial aircraft designed for commuter and feeder airlines.

Aeritalia, the state-owned aerospace company, will produce the aircraft's fuselage and tail assembly and the government-owned Société Nationale Industrielle Aérospatiale of France will produce the rest. They expect to sell 700 of the aircraft, to be named the ATR 42, at a price of 7.8 billion lire (\$5.9 million) each.

Japan Car Exports Fall 6.5% in Year

TOKYO — The global economic recession has caught up with Japanese car exports, which fell 6.5 percent in the year ended March 31, for the first decline in three years, figures released Tuesday showed.

Japan sold 3,807,783 passenger cars to the world, down 6.5 percent from the previous 12-month period, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers' Association said.

Analysts at the association blamed a slump in car demand in major overseas markets for the lower shipments. Another factor, they said, was the effect of "voluntary" restraints imposed on shipments to the United States, Canada and some European Common Market nations.

Bundesbank Expresses Doubt on EMS's Future

FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank said Tuesday that there are serious doubts about the future of the European Monetary System in view of the divergence of member nations' economic policies.

In its annual report, the West German central bank virtually ruled out further development of the EMS, under which most European Economic Community currencies fluctuate within prescribed limits. The bank said that even many of the technical refinements to the system under consideration are problematical.

The Bundesbank also asserted that some European countries are taking the wrong path in trying to break free of the influence of U.S. interest rates through restrictions on the movement of capital. "Such steps would undermine trust in European currencies and in the end do more to harm than help," the central bank argued.

It said there is a danger that economic policies of the EMS countries will diverge further. Some countries are trying to fight inflation, reduce budget deficits and adjust their payment balances in order, while France is expanding its economy and protecting itself with controls on prices and capital movements.

Moreover, recent changes in currency parities have created mis-trust in the EMS, the bank said. The latest change, in February, included a sharp devaluation of the Belgian franc; that move was not necessarily in line with the goals of the EMS, the Bundesbank said.

"All this throws up the question how one is to proceed with the EMS if the cohesion of member states seems so fragile," the Bundesbank said.

Nonetheless, the Bundesbank had some praise for the EMS. The system has helped West Germany, when the Deutsche mark has been relatively weak against other currencies even though longer-term factors suggested it should have been strong.

Through the EMS, it was possible to work against the creation of false structures in West German trade, the bank said.

But the bank added: "The greater apparent monetary stability EMS countries have shown against each other must be secured by a greater internal stability in all countries, if the system is to yield long-lasting advantages."

"Above all," the bank said, "it has once again become clear that intervention can achieve little against currency fluctuations which are dictated by interest rate factors, without paying the price of repercussions on domestic liquidity and interest rates. But high and volatile U.S. interest rates have made it very difficult for European countries and Japan to tie in their intervention policies with domestic money and credit policies."

The Bundesbank said one way to counteract erratic currency and interest rate fluctuations would be closer coordination of economic policies. Experience, however, has shown that such international cooperation is not easy.

Strength of Dollar Plays Major Role In U.S. Downturn

By Karen Arenson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Rarely is the United States thought of as a country reliant on foreign trade in the same way as Japan or many European countries.

But in recent years U.S. companies have looked more and more to foreign markets, and greater numbers of foreign companies have entered the U.S. market.

So important has trade become in the United States that, over the past year, as

The U.S. trade deficit more than doubled in March from February. Page 17.

ports have shrunk and imports risen in the face of a strong dollar, the damage to the economy has been every bit as severe as that caused by the declines in housing and automobiles.

Many economists predict that the U.S. trade position will continue to act as a drag on the economy for at least the remainder of this year.

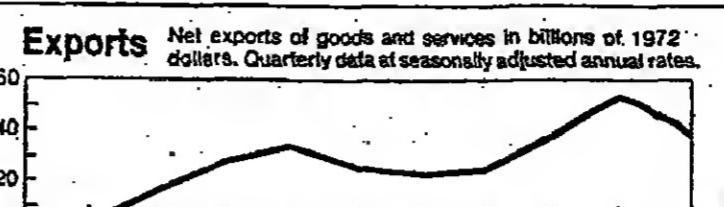
Milton W. Hudson, a senior vice president at Morgan Guaranty Trust and head of economic analysis there, said, "There is no question that a very significant factor in the weak performance of the American economy was the inability of American producers to meet competition, both in domestic markets and abroad."

Just how important trade has become was clearly evident in last year's economic statistics. Real economic activity — the gross national product measured in 1972 dollars — declined by \$18 billion in 1981.

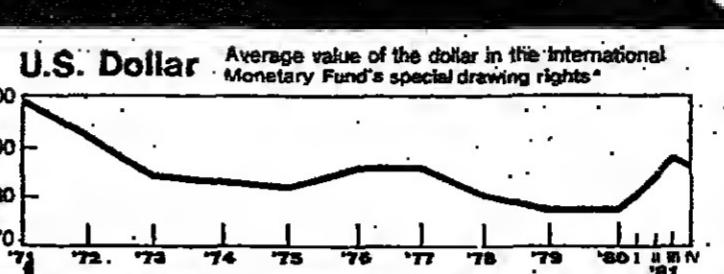
Net exports, the difference between how much the United States exports and how much it imports, fell by nearly \$12 billion during that period. This figure is one of the four components of the GNP, along with

consumption, investment and government spending.

During the first quarter of this year, net exports continued to fall, although the plunge in inventories was far greater than the decline in net exports. Even so, from the first quarter of 1981 through the first quarter of 1982, the decline in net exports amounted to 40 percent of the decline in the real GNP.



Source: Department of Commerce



Source: International Monetary Fund

The New York Times

*Based on weighted average of 16 currencies

Interest Rates to Blame

The decline in the U.S. trade position during the recession is highly unusual. As Edward M. Bernstein, a consultant to Babcock & Wilcox, said in a recent report, in every recession since 1949, except in 1958, the U.S. trade balance improved. What typically happens, he said, is that imports tend to fall in the face of a weak economy, while exports continue to rise.

Jack W. Laverty, chief economist at Merrill Lynch, said that, on average, during the seven postwar recessions, real net exports had risen at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 4)

\$2.1 billion. In this recession, he estimated, real net exports will fall at a rate of \$8.4 billion.

What accounts for the unusual trade picture now is the persistence of high interest rates in the United States that have kept the dollar strong, making U.S. products more expensive for foreign countries, and making foreign products relatively less expensive in the United States. The result has been that exports have fallen while imports have continued to rise.

The continuing falloff in net exports is even more surprising, some economists say, because it is taking place despite the marked reduction in oil imports and the recent decline in oil prices. These two factors should hold down imports, thus increasing net exports.

C. Fred Bergsten, director of the Institute for International Economics, said, "The fact that the contrary has occurred is a very clear indicator of how severe has been the decline

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 4)

Exxon Profit Fell 23% in 1st Period

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Exxon, hurt by its dependence on high-cost Saudi oil, said Tuesday that its first quarter profit fell 23 percent from a year earlier, and several other U.S. oil companies also posted sharp declines.

Exxon's earnings in the quarter fell to \$1.24 billion, or \$1.43 a share, while revenue slipped 11 percent to \$27.1 billion.

"While we are obviously not pleased, the results should be viewed in the context of the state of the economies of the United States and other Free World countries.

Additional corporate results appear on Page 17.

Analysts had expected the U.S. partners in Aramco to show first quarter earnings declines of 40 percent.

The Aramco partners were paying as much as \$3 a barrel more for some OPEC crude than they could earn on products refined from it.

Saudi Arabia, for example, has been charging the Aramco partners \$34 a barrel for its light crude, while the yield on the oil was as low as \$2.8 a barrel.

The difference between the Saudi and spot market prices has narrowed considerably in April, but analysts believe oil company earnings will remain under pressure in the second quarter.

Paul Miotok of Salomon Brothers and Sanford Margoss of Bache Group estimate that the gap between Saudi crude and comparable spot crudes has narrowed to about \$2 a barrel since the end of the first quarter.

In other first quarter oil company results:

• Gulf Oil posted a 12-percent drop in earnings to \$267 million, or \$1.44 a share, on a sales decline of 4.3 percent to \$7.54 billion.

• Atlantic Richfield reported that its profit rose 4.6 percent to \$385.4 million, or \$1.53 a share. Sales fell 10 percent to \$6.43 billion.

• Standard Oil of California — a partner with Exxon, Mobil and Texaco in Arabian American Oil, which produces most Saudi crude — said Tuesday that its earnings plunged 65 percent in the quarter to \$57.5 million.

The continuing falloff in net exports is even more surprising, some economists say, because it is taking place despite the marked reduction in oil imports and the recent decline in oil prices. These two factors should hold down imports, thus increasing net exports.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down about four points at midday, dropped more than 10 points after the rumor reached the trading floor, then recovered near the close to finish with a decline of 8.08 points, to 575.50.

Declines led advances by around two to one, and volume slowed to 56.6 million shares from 60.5 million Monday.

Hildegarde Zagorski, an analyst for Bache Group, attributed the steep slide almost entirely to the Reagan rumor, and added that the market was ripe for some profit-taking.

The industrial average, which gained 3.42 points Monday to set a three-month high, rose 18.84 over all last week. In the past six weeks the average has almost wiped out the 77-point decline it recorded earlier this year.

Oil stocks weakened. News of lower earnings hurt several, including Exxon, off ½ to 28%; Cities Service, ¾ to 33%; and Gulf Oil, ¼ to 31%.

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TAPMAN

GM Stays in the Black, But Not by Making Cars

By John Holusha
New York Times Service

DETROIT — General Motors has reported that first quarter profit fell 32 percent from a year earlier to \$12.3 million, or 41 cents a share. Without earnings from its finance subsidiaries and foreign currency dealings, GM would have posted a loss.

The No. 1 U.S. automaker reported Monday that it had an operating loss of \$7.4 million in the latest quarter. Sales slumped 13 percent to \$14.72 billion.

GM said its first quarter net income came largely from earnings of \$131.2 million at General Motors Acceptance Corp. and Motors Insurance Co., which finance auto purchases and insure cars.

In a separate report Monday, No. 4 American Motors Corp., which is 46.4-percent-owned by Renault of France, announced a loss of \$51 million for the first quarter, compared with a loss of \$52.7 million a year before. Other U.S. automakers have not yet reported first quarter results.

The central bank also said:

- Increased risks in international banking make it necessary for West German banks to expand their paid-up capital and reserves.

• It had a record profit of 13.15 billion DM in 1981, up 49 percent from a year earlier, largely because of high interest rates.

• It will hold a press conference after the next meeting of its council in West Berlin May 6. The bank regularly holds a press conference after the two council meetings each year held outside Frankfurt.

The bank had denied interim

approval of that deal on April 16 and had urged Braniff to seek a deal that would avoid having a single U.S. carrier serve virtually all of the South American routes, as would have been the case had Pan Am got the routes.

The board met Monday night to discuss an appeal by Braniff and Pan Am for emergency reconsideration of their plan and the Eastern offer.

At this point, Braniff's situa-

tion is critical," Braniff told the CAB, saying either the Pan Am or Eastern plan would meet its needs.

Braniff lost a total of \$160 million in 1981, including \$15 million on the South American routes.

In unanimously granting interim approval to the Braniff-Eastern agreement, the board said the arrangement would help Braniff preserve its route network and retain two U.S. airlines in South America.

Under the Eastern six-year proposal, cash-short Braniff would receive the same amount of money, \$30 million, it would get under the Pan Am plan — \$18 million this year and \$12 million in installments over three years starting in 1983.

Braniff would continue to maintain its services to South America until June 1. Throughout May, however, Eastern would provide funds to help support Braniff's operations. Last week, the Dallas-based airline told the board that its South American traffic has fallen off and that it could be in a "negative cash position" as early as this week.

Although Braniff has lost money on the routes for a couple of years, Eastern said it expects the routes to improve its profitability. East-

ern reported Tuesday that it lost \$51.4 million in the first quarter, compared with a profit of \$4.1 million a year earlier. Eastern lost \$66 million last year.

Pan Am Criticizes Decision

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Pan Am said Tuesday the CAB's decision to allow Eastern Airlines to lease some South American routes from Braniff "does not provide the basis for preserving Braniff's South American route network."

It said the agreement "provides for no service in 12 of 24 intra-South American markets."

Some international financial centres have more advantages than others.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Belgium

| | Solvay | Boeing |
|---------|---------|-----------|
| Year | 1981 | 1982 |
| Revenue | 151,400 | 200,000 |
| Profits | 752,000 | 2,000,000 |

France

| | Bethfin-Soy | Coca-Cola |
|---------|-------------|-----------|
| Year | 1981 | 1982 |
| Revenue | 64,50 | 107,20 |

United States

| | American Petroleum | Eastern Airlines |
|-------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1st Quarter | 1981 | 1982 |
| Revenue | 575,2 | 600,0 |
| Profits | 14,00 | 20,20 |

Great Britain

| | Tarmac PLC | Consolidated Edison |
|---------|------------|---------------------|
| Year | 1981 | 1982 |
| Revenue | 917,97 | 881,57 |

Germany

| | Bethleheim Steel | Procter & Gamble |
|-------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1st Quarter | 1981 | 1982 |
| Revenue | 1,544,8 | 1,453,1 |

Ireland

| | Blue Bell | Nutomas |
|-------------|-----------|---------|
| 1st Quarter | 1981 | 1982 |
| Revenue | 31,51 | 38,00 |

Italy

| | Avon Products | Eaton Corp. |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1st Quarter | 1981 | 1982 |
| Revenue | 508,5 | 547,3 |

Japan

| | General Electric | General Mills |
|-------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1st Quarter | 1981 | 1982 |
| Revenue | 2,320 | 2,320 |

Luxembourg

| | General Mills | Gulf States |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1st Quarter | 1981 | 1982 |
| Revenue | 2,320 | 2,320 |

Netherlands

| | General Mills | General Mills |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1st Quarter | 1981 | 1982 |
| Revenue | 2,320 | 2,320 |

Norway

| | General Mills | General Mills |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1st Quarter | 1981 | 1982 |
| Revenue | 2,320 | 2,320 |

Spain

| | General Mills | General Mills |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1st Quarter | 1981 | 1982 |
| Revenue | 2,320 | 2,320 |

Sweden

| | General Mills | General Mills |
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| 1st Quarter | 1981 | 1982 |
| Revenue | 2,320 | 2,320 |

United Kingdom

| | General Mills | General Mills |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1st Quarter | 1981 | 1982 |
| Revenue | 2,320 | 2,320 |

United States

| | General Mills | General Mills |
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| 1st Quarter | 1981 | 1982 |
| Revenue | 2,320 | 2,320 |

Trade Deficit Of U.S. Grew During March

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The U.S. merchandise trade deficit widened to a seasonally adjusted \$2.6 billion in March from \$1.2 billion in February, the Commerce Department said Tuesday.

Imports rose 6.7 percent to \$21.2 billion, while exports fell 0.5 percent.

The rise in imports was almost entirely due to a 7.6-percent climb to \$12.9 billion in imports of manufactured goods.

For the first quarter, the deficit totaled \$8.97 billion, up from \$8.61 billion in the comparable period of 1981. Department spokesmen said the full-year deficit is expected to exceed last year's \$39.7-billion red-in figure.

The growth in the trade deficit occurred even though the United States continued to reduce its dependence on foreign oil. Oil imports fell to 4.63 million barrels per day, the lowest daily average since May, 1975. During February, the United States imported 5.04 million barrels a day and daily imports averaged 6.13 million barrels in 1981.

Lawrence B. Krause, a senior fellow in economics at the Brookings Institution, said, "There is just no industry now that doesn't face international competition."

Several other factors also began to make overseas business look more attractive.

One was the buildup of oil money in the Middle East, which became a major market, particularly for U.S. construction companies.

Another was the sharp decline in the dollar in the late 1970s, which suddenly made U.S. exports less expensive abroad after a long period in the 1960s and early 1970s when the dollar was overvalued.

Whatever the reason, U.S. exports shot up in the late 1970s, growing twice as fast as world trade, and expanding the United States' share of world trade.

The U.S. share of world trade is still nowhere near what it was after World War II, when the United States was one of the few countries where the industrial base had not been devastated by the war. At that time, it accounted for roughly one-third of world trade, a figure that slipped as other countries rebuilt.

In recent years, Mr. Krause said, the United States has accounted for only about 10 percent of world trade, although it commands some 20 percent of the world's economic activity.

But if the United States' trade role had been growing through the late 1970s, the strengthening of the

Dollar Strength Plays Big Role in Downturn

(Continued from Page 15)

United States price competitiveness because of the strength of the dollar."

Mr. Bergsten, who served as assistant secretary of the Treasury for international affairs under President Jimmy Carter, noted that, since late 1978, the dollar has risen to value against the Japanese yen by more than one-third, while U.S. inflation has been 20 percent higher than Japan's.

The result, he said, "is a competitive loss of about 50 percent for United States products vis-a-vis Japanese products in world trade."

He estimated that, on average, the dollar was overvalued by as much as 15 or 20 percent against other major currencies.

International Competition Grows

The United States' growing internationalization has not entirely been a matter of choice. As trade barriers have gradually come down, even those companies that had chosen not to reach for overseas markets suddenly found themselves contending with the foreign competition in their own backyards.

Lawrence B. Krause, a senior fellow in economics at the Brookings Institution, said, "There is just no industry now that doesn't face international competition."

One clear place for improvement, Mr. Krause said, is in monetary policy, which should be determined with the foreign exchange rate in mind.

He said, "The dollar is one of the elements in our international competitiveness but we ignore it as a matter of principle."

Mr. Krause maintains that other policies, besides monetary policy, should be reoriented to be more supportive of U.S. exports. The best business device for international trade is trading companies," he said, "but because of antitrust law and the Glass-Steagall Act, they are illegal in the United States."

The Foreign Corrupt Practices Act has proved to be another obstacle to the United States' trade success, he said. "It was not intended to cripple American exports, but it has had that effect," he said.

dollar has put a dramatic halt to that trend. And the growing recognition of trade's importance in the U.S. economy is beginning to raise new questions about whether the government should be placing more emphasis on trade as it formulates policy.

Problems of Structure

Many economists have charged that the United States' lack of competitiveness in international trade is because of inadequate investment, low productivity and other problems relating to the U.S. industrial structure. These economists have called for government policies to correct these problems.

But trade experts say that even a more modern industrial infrastructure would be virtually useless if the dollar remains as overvalued as it is now.

Roger E. Brinner, a group vice president and chief economist for the energy and international divisions of Data Resources, said, "To claim that we're in a recession because our plants are not competitive and foreign economies are out buying our goods misses the question of why that is happening. We are losing business because the dollar exchange rate is very strong."

One clear place for improvement, Mr. Krause said, is in monetary policy, which should be determined with the foreign exchange rate in mind.

He predicted that, until interest rates fall, the U.S. trade position will continue weak.

Mr. Krause maintains that other policies, besides monetary policy, should be reoriented to be more supportive of U.S. exports. The best business device for international trade is trading companies," he said, "but because of antitrust law and the Glass-Steagall Act, they are illegal in the United States."

The Foreign Corrupt Practices Act has proved to be another obstacle to the United States' trade success, he said. "It was not intended to cripple American exports, but it has had that effect," he said.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

April 21, 1982

Dollar D-Mark Swiss Franc Sterling French Franc ECU SDR

| 1M. | 14% - 15% | 9% - 10% | 5% - 5%</ |
|-----|-----------|----------|-----------|
|-----|-----------|----------|-----------|

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices April 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 16)

| | 12 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s New Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s Prev. Close Chg. % | 12 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s Prev. Close Chg. % | |
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Patriots Get Their Man in NFL Draft

Rams Obtain Jones From Colts, Barber From Oilers

United Press International

NEW YORK — The New England Patriots got their man — Kenneth Sims — and Bert Jones got his wish — a trade to Los Angeles — Tuesday in the opening round of the National Football League college player draft.

Sims, a 6-foot-6, 265-pound defensive end considered as the outstanding prospect among this year's group of college seniors, was selected by the Patriots to open the draft.

The first round was the longest in six years, taking 3½ hours. In it, NFL teams selected seven running backs, five offensive linemen and four wide receivers.

Just as the Super Bowl champion San Francisco 49ers prepared to complete the first round, House announced that it had traded veteran tight-end Mike Barber and its third and eighth-round picks to Los Angeles for tight-end Lewis Gilbert and the Rams' second and third-round picks.

2 All-Americans

San Francisco then traded its first and fourth-round picks to New England for tight-end Russ Francis, and the Patriots closed the first round by selecting defensive tackle Lester Williams of Miami (Fla.). Williams, a 6-3, 277-pounder, had made last season in which he had 16 and 17 tackles.

Houston took guard Mike Munchak of Penn State and Atlanta selected running back Gerald Riggs of Arizona State, another surprise in the drafting of Williams.

Baltimore, choosing second, took Mississippi State linebacker Johnnie Cooks, and Cleveland, choosing next because New Orleans had used its first selection to take quarterback Dave Wilson of Illinois in last year's supplemental draft, made a surprise selection in linebacker Chip Banks of Southern California.

The choice was a surprise because the Browns recently obtained Tom Cousineau, the linebacker who was selected first in the draft three years ago from Buffalo. Cousineau had been playing in Canada.

McMahon Goes to Bears

Chicago chose sixth and took Brigham Young quarterback Jim McMahon, the best passer in NCAA history, and Seattle came through with another surprise choice in defensive end Jeff Bryant of Clemson. The Seahawks had been expected to go for offensive help.

Minnesota picked the first running back, Darren Nelson of Stanford, and immediately got an adverse reaction from the 5-9, 185-pound star. "Minnesota is the only team I sent a letter to, telling them I didn't want to be drafted by them," Nelson said, claiming the Midwest lifestyle was the main reason he did not want to leave the West Coast. "I am a little disappointed."

Houston took guard Mike Munchak of Penn State and Atlanta selected running back Gerald Riggs of Arizona State, another surprise in the drafting of Williams.

Oakland took running back Marcus Allen, the Heisman Trophy winner from Southern California, and Kansas City, which swapped first round picks with St. Louis, took wide receiver Anthony Hancock of Tennessee. Pittsburgh quickly took running back Walter Abercrombie of Baylor, and New Orleans, using a pick obtained from Green Bay through San Diego, picked wide receiver Lindsay Scott of Georgia.

Lions Were Ready

Jones then got his wish when the Colts dealt him to Los Angeles for the Rams' first and second-round draft picks. Baltimore took what it considered to be Jones' quarterback Art Schlichter of Ohio State, with the choice obtained from Los Angeles.

Jones Elated

"It's just great," Jones said. "I'm proud for the opportunity and I'm looking forward to playing for a first-class organization. There were a lot of teams supposedly interested in getting me but I felt this was the opportune place for me to be. It worked out just like I thought it would. I'm looking forward to playing the best football I can and the playoffs as they have done so often over the years."

"I've been favorably impressed with the Rams and the way they've handled this entire situation. I'm happy and that's what really counts. I enjoyed nine great years in Baltimore and they were very good to me. I'm going to do the best I can and to the best of my ability generate some offense for the Rams."

Sims, who is expected to ask for

about \$1.5 million over three years, was happy with his selection. He appeared at the draft and was handed a Patriot jersey with the number 77.

"It's a great way to end my college football career," Sims said. "From now on, I don't have to give a politician's answer when people ask me what team I'm going to be playing for. I'm glad to be getting an opportunity to play on the outside hopefully I can utilize my speed and quickness there."

Charles White and Allen Foster

to give the Broncos the outside threat Coach Dan Reeves has been looking for to open up his offense.

Green Bay, on a pick from San

Diego, moved to help its injury-plagued offensive line by taking Ron Hallstrom, a 6-6, 286-pound tackle from Iowa. Hallstrom, a former defensive lineman, was switched to offense three years ago after starring in junior college.

The New York Jets selected linebacker Bob Crable, a 6-3, 225-pounder from Notre Dame. Crable holds the Notre Dame record for tackles with 521 and has lead the team in that department for the last two years. He had 167 tackles last year and led the team in tackles in 31 of the 33 games he started.

Miami took guard Roy Foster, a 6-4, 265-pounder from Southern California who paved the way for two Heisman Trophy winners.

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Take a look at the 1982 NFL draft picks:

• **CHIEFS** — 1. Chuck Rainey, RB, San Francisco; 2. Bert Jones, DE, Los Angeles; 3. Johnnie Cooks, LB, Cleveland; 4. Kenneth Sims, DE, New England; 5. Mike Barber, OG, Houston; 6. Lester Williams, DT, Atlanta; 7. Jeff Bryant, DE, Seattle; 8. Mike Barber, OG, Atlanta; 9. Bert Jones, DE, Los Angeles.

• **RAKS** — 1. Jim McMahon, QB, Chicago; 2. Jim Lisi, WR, Los Angeles; 3. Steve Largent, WR, Seattle; 4. Mike Barber, OG, Atlanta; 5. Johnnie Cooks, LB, Cleveland; 6. Lester Williams, DT, Atlanta; 7. Jeff Bryant, DE, Seattle; 8. Bert Jones, DE, Los Angeles; 9. Johnnie Cooks, LB, Cleveland.

• **BRONCOS** — 1. Roy Foster, OG, Miami; 2. Bob Crable, LB, New York; 3. Johnnie Cooks, LB, Cleveland; 4. Johnnie Cooks, LB, Cleveland; 5. Johnnie Cooks, LB, Cleveland; 6. Johnnie Cooks, LB, Cleveland; 7. Johnnie Cooks, LB, Cleveland; 8. Johnnie Cooks, LB, Cleveland; 9. Johnnie Cooks, LB, Cleveland.

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Observer

Some Real People

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — I was hurt recently when President Reagan suggested there were no "real people" in Washington.

"As long as I can cross the Potomac River and get out here with real people every once in a while," he told an Alabama audience. "I'll keep the faith."

My wife and I lived 20 years in Washington; our children grew up there, and one of them was born there. Until the president's comment, the possibility that we were not real people never occurred to me.

Fortunately, we all left several years ago. This raised spirits considerably when I called a family council to discuss the problem.

"I have had news," I said. "Apparently you can't be real people if you live in Washington. Since we all lived there for 20 years, there may be some awkward questions about the condition of our humanity. It's doubtful, for example, whether we are real enough to sustain the president's faith."

The children thought me unduly alarmed. During our time there, my daughter pointed out Washington swarmed with real people. Probably the inhuman condition reported by Reagan had arisen after our departure. Therefore, we might have escaped the taunt.

One of my sons thought Reagan simply misread the situation in Washington because he spent so much time flying over it by helicopter that he never had a chance to meet any of the people down below.

I'm reasonably sure that, if Reagan had lived where we did during our Washington years he would have found just as many real people there as did in Alabama. It often seemed that except for the monuments and Congress there was nothing in Washington but real people.

There were the Pukprayuras, for instance. Our next-door neighbors, they came from Thailand. Every new household appliance created by U.S. technology arrived at their house the moment it came off the blueprints. If it was hard to keep up with the Joneses, who are as

New York Times Service

real as people come, keeping up with the Pukprayuras was unshirted murder, but we all tried right up to the edge of bankruptcy, just like real people.

Our neighbor on the other side ran a small, failing business and, like real people, swindled his neighbor out of a sliver of real estate by moving his fence a foot onto his neighbor's lot and persuading a jury that it had been there forever.

One of this neighbor's sons went on a camping trip one cold weekend, slept in a closed car to warm himself and died of carbon-monoxide poisoning. His father stood on the porch and wept when he heard the news, just like real people.

To the next block lived a friend who came from Texas. If Texans aren't real people, even after exposure to Washington, let Reagan contradict me. He had two daughters who fell in love with guitar players.

Behind us lived a government worker who was politically right of Barry Goldwater and denounced parasites on the federal payroll with fiery eloquence though, through 30 years of federal employment, he had never declined to accept his pay.

* * *

Possibly all these people had left Washington and Reagan is justified in saying he has to go to Alabama to find real people. I doubt it though. One of my closest friends comes from Alabama, and he is as real as the next man, though he now lives in Washington and works for one of the country's more eminent Republican leaders.

My friend is one of those people who used to abound in Washington and may still, for all I know. He wanted to do some service to the state, and a sense of duty led him there. It seems unfair for the president to accuse my friend of lacking real peoplehood while congratulating his relatives on being real people because they stayed in Alabama.

I don't suppose the president meant to be insulting. About the only Washingtonians he sees, apparently, are outsiders he brought to the White House with him. Republican big shots and congressmen.

I guess people like that could easily create sensations of unreality with the Joneses, who are as

By Henry Allen
Washington Post Service
HEAVENS UNION, a California firm, sends messages to the dead.

Dead relatives, dead celebrities, anyone you want, according to Heavens Union founder Gabe Gabor, who has a stable of terminally ill messengers to get the mail through to the hereafter.

He does not send messages to dead pets. "That would be making a farce of this," says Gabor, who has been sending his own messages to his mother and Nobel laureate author John Steinbeck.

Since December, Gabor has sent "over 500" messages to the dead for his clients. The messengers were four terminally ill people, though three of them carried most of the load, after the first one "departed," as Gabor says, in early January, "with just a few messages."

In his office in Granada Hills, a suburb of Los Angeles, he says, in a light Hungarian accent: "We're a legitimate organization. We're bonded."

A hefty promotional package mailed to clients shows a misty photograph of the bald, bearded, frowning Gabor, who is 35 and signs his name simply "Gabor."

He says he got the idea for Heavens Union in 1978 when his mother died. "As fate would have it, six months later one of her closest friends was fighting a similar battle with cancer. One afternoon, while my daughter and I were visiting her in the hospital, she said to me, 'I wish your mother would know what a wonderful granddaughter she has.' Instinctively, I replied, 'When you see my mother will you please tell her what a wonderful granddaughter she has, and how much I love her.' With that, we both cried."

Selected Messengers
Since December, clients have been filling out message blanks decorated with pictures of roses and the word "Heavens Union."

—Messages to the Hereafter." Gabor and three employees, not to be confused with the messengers, copy the messages into a computer and take them to terminally patients selected, Gabor says, by psychologists.

The messengers sign copies to show they've read them. "Reading it once is sufficient," says Gabor.

"They don't memorize them." Official instructions for messengers say: "Simply reading or having possession of these

messages should enable you to relay the full context when you depart. This is made possible by your spirit entering a perfect medium."

The price: \$60 for 100 words or \$40 for 50 words, unless it's "priority service" in which case it's \$100 for 50 words, and \$125 for 100 words. The messengers get to have \$10 a message paid to anyone they want. The Internal Revenue Service has yet to rule on whether this makes a funeral a deductible business expense.

Priority service, lest the layman become alarmed at the possibility of extra-legal dispatching methods, merely means that the message is given to three dying people rather than one.

Language Problem
Unfortunately, entering the "perfect medium" does not enable messengers to handle other languages, so Heavens Union is looking for moribund Hispanics to handle the Spanish traffic, with other languages perhaps to come.

"People send messages wishing happy birthday, or saying how much they miss them, or hoping for eternal peace. A lot of messages have to do with parents," Gabor says. "We've had a number of messages to John F. Kennedy, John Lennon and Rudolph Valentino. Most messages are filled with love. Some messages are somewhat angry. Any message using foul language is returned. And we only accept them as long as they're in good taste."

And no messages to hell but we reject them. Most of them were angry."

Gabor is certain that all his messengers are going to heaven. "Heavens Union messengers are fully aware of their situation and have had time to be repentant of past mistakes."

But what if the messenger doesn't believe in the conventional Christian heaven? One messenger — the first to depart, in fact — was Jewish.

Last Writes

A California Firm Has Set Up a Service To Deliver Messages to the Dead Through Dying Patients

said that if God had wanted man to fly He would have given him wings."

Gabor even provides sample messages to those who might find themselves with writer's block.

For instance: "Dear Ed, You were right. Tom and Cindy did get married and Tom went into his father's business — as president! Miss you around here buddy. (Signed) The Gang (Minus Tom)."

One sample message to "John" may well be addressed to John Lennon. "Your spirit and desire for peace will live forever in your music," it says, over the signature "Ted Smith Detroit Fan Club."

Gabor does not promise responses, but notes that many people ask the dead to contact them, "and they send more than one message."

"Hopefully," says Gabor, in the tone of a man who gets asked the same questions over and over, "there's going to be a lot less skepticism."

PEOPLE: 4 More Women Reach Top of Nepal Mountain

Four other members of the American Women's Himalayan Expedition reached the summit of 22,494-foot Mount Ama Dablam last Thursday, repeating the feat of four members of the group who reached the summit April 20. Nepal's Ministry of Tourism announced. The ministry identified the climbers as Susan Ann Gilster, 35, a climbing instructor of Boulder, Colo., and leader of the group; Anne MacQuarie, 28, a national park ranger of Yosemite, Calif.; Jim Griffith, a 31-year-old schoolteacher of Hailey, Idaho; and Dr. Heidi Ladd, 34, a physician of Flawil, Switzerland. The ministry also announced that the same day another American-led group of climbers scaled Mount Cholatse, a 21,123-foot peak in northeast Nepal. The ministry said the group was led by a veteran U.S. climbing guide, Al Read, 45, of Moose, Wyo. The expedition also includes Dr. Peter H. Hackett, 33, of Anchorage, Alaska, who last year climbed 29,028-foot Mount Everest, the world's highest. Other members of the team are John Roskelley, 33, Spokane, Wash.; Vern Cleveringa, 26, Mammoth Lakes, Calif.; Galen Ayers Rovell, 41, Albany, Calif.; and a Briton, William O'Connor, 36, from Yorkshire.

Queen Mother Elizabeth, the 81-year-old mother of British Queen Elizabeth II, will pay a private visit to Paris May 11-14, according to an announcement from Clarence House, her London residence. The "Queen Mum," as she is affectionately known, will meet French President François Mitterrand and will open a new wing of the Hertford British Hospital, of which she is patron.

Rock singer Rod Stewart was spotted on Sunset Boulevard in Los Angeles by an armed man who demanded the keys to his \$50,000 Porsche and fled in the car.

French Count René de Chambrun, descendant of Lafayette on his father's side and the Longworths of Cincinnati on his mother's, arrived in New York from Paris for the opening of the new Baccarat crystal showroom on East 57th Street. He's chairman of the 217-year-old French firm from which Teddy Roosevelt bought chandeliers for the White House. Roosevelt's daughter, Alice, married Chambrun's uncle, Nicholai Longworth, so the visiting count was fascinated to learn that there's a musical called "Teddy and Alice" heading for Broadway next season. "I'll be there for the opening — wouldn't miss that for anything," he said. "My Aunt Alice is a real lulu!"

* * *

Flora Lewis, foreign affairs columnist for The New York Times, has been awarded the first Joe Alex Morris Jr. lectureship and will speak at Harvard University next month, officials said at Cambridge, Mass. The position, awarded by the Nieman Foundation for Journalism, carries a \$1,000 honorarium and appointment as visiting Nieman fellow, Lewis, based in Paris, will speak on "America in 1982: How Does It Look from Europe?" She has worked as a journalist since 1941 for The Washington Post and Newsday, among other publications. . . . Barrett McGurn will retire this summer after nine years as the Supreme Court's press spokesman. McGurn, 67, who was long with the now-defunct New York Herald Tribune, including assignments as Paris and Rome correspondent, later served as a government spokesman in Rome and Saigon and at the State Department. He will leave the court July 30.

* * *

Polish author Adam Michnik has been awarded the annual Prix de la Liberté of the French section of the PEN club. The prize is awarded annually by the French PEN.

French Count René de Chambrun, descendant of Lafayette on his father's side and the Longworths of Cincinnati on his mother's, arrived in New York from Paris for the opening of the new Baccarat crystal showroom on East 57th Street. He's chairman of the 217-year-old French firm from which Teddy Roosevelt bought chandeliers for the White House. Roosevelt's daughter, Alice, married Chambrun's uncle, Nicholai Longworth, so the visiting count was fascinated to learn that there's a musical called "Teddy and Alice" heading for Broadway next season. "I'll be there for the opening — wouldn't miss that for anything," he said. "My Aunt Alice is a real lulu!"

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